

ASPINALL'S
ENAMEL'
IS USED BY
HER MAJESTY.
THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN,
THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY,
AND FOR THE DECORATIONS AT ST. GEORGE'S,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
ALSO BY
H.M. GOVERNMENT.
SOLD EVERYWHERE,
OR IN THIS, NO. 14, M. & CO., AND IN OUR RETAIL, M. & CO.,
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ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS,
LONDON.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1890.

MILFORD STRAND.—No. 462

THIRD EDITION. "THE PEOPLE" OFFICE. Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(AUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CHOLERA.

CAIRO, August 16.—As a precautionary measure against the spread of cholera, the Egyptian Camel Corps have been sent from here to patrol the coast and prevent pilgrims from entering the country.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

PARIS, August 16.—It is regarded as probable that Captain Binger and M. Duveyrier, the well-known explorers, and M. Desbrosses, the chief geographer of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, will be appointed assistant commissioners for the delimitation of the French and British spheres of influence in West Africa. The Times this morning publishes a letter from M. Flourens, in which the writer, referring to Lord Salisbury's recent speech in the House of Lords on the Anglo-French agreement, protests against the British Premier's assertion that the French situation in Madagascar was ambiguous, and states that the announcement that the French Protectorate, which was made in the regular way, gave rise to no complaint.

LABOUR IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, August 16.—The threatened strike of unionists in New Zealand, owing to a dispute with a Christchurch firm, has been averted, the trades council relying on other methods.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, August 16.—The marine officers have everywhere given twenty-four hours' notice to the shipowners, which expires to-night.

FLOODS ON THE GANGES.

GANGA, August 14.—The Ganges has overflowed its banks, causing floods in which the waters have reached a higher level than on record. There has been large loss of life and property. The waters have washed over 1,500 feet of the Rohilkund Railway track. Many villagers who took refuge in trees from the rising flood were five days without food.

A MURDEROUS FAMILY.

VIENNA, August 14.—Martin Nejeschleb, an old man, has been sentenced at the Brunn Asse to six years' imprisonment in a penitentiary for trying to cut his wife's throat. He only returned from Nebraska, two years ago, where one of his sons was hanged for murder. A quarrel having recently arisen, the wife threatened her husband that she would report him to the American Legation in Vienna for a murder committed in the United States. Thereupon, Nejeschleb tried to kill her. His two daughters are still in America.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

ACTION AGAINST THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, August 16.—The Dominion Government has received a notification that an action has been commenced against the authorities on account of the losses to life and property occasioned by the recent serious subsidence of the rocks forming part of the famous Quebec Cathedral.

GREAT FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, August 14.—A destructive fire is reported from Pennsylvania, a large portion of the town of Austin having been consumed. The fire originated in the commercial part of the town, and spread with such rapidity that no less than forty-two business houses were burned to the ground. The damage is estimated at \$50,000,000. Fortunately, as the conflagration broke out in the daytime, and the people in the buildings had ample time to escape, no one was injured.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Private despatches have just arrived here stating that three American missionaries, Messrs. Gates, Kingman, and Jaderquist, have been murdered by Arabs in the Soudan.

(DAHLIN'S TELEGRAMS.)

EXPLOSION AT SOAP WORKS.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, August 14.—A calamitous explosion occurred this morning at the works of the Kendal Soap Manufacturing Company. On the third floor of the building acids were blown about in all directions, and scores of men and boys who were at work at the time ten were dreadfully burned. Two, Michael Carroll, 33 years of age, and John McElroy, 29, are not expected to recover. A lad of 11, named Coles, jumped from the second floor window with his clothing ablaze. Flames appeared directly after the explosion, and the terrified workpeople rushed to escape by the staircase, several being severely burned and crushed in the struggle. Altogether sixteen men and boys were taken to the city hospital.

A DISTILLERY DESTROYED.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—The Kentucky distillery was destroyed by fire yesterday. One of the watchmen, a coloured man, had placed his lamp on the floor while he was moving some barrels, when the light was accidentally overturned, and the barrels of spirits set on fire. Twenty-five thousand barrels were consumed, and the loss is over \$100,000.

FATALITY AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 15.—Yesterday three men in a boat were swept over the falls. They were unknown, and their bodies have not yet been recovered.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN INTERVIEWED.

SALMON, MASS., August 15.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is now resting quietly at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Endicott, was visited on Thursday by a reporter for the purpose of being interviewed with regard to the Bohring Sea controversy. Mr. Chamberlain said England was perfectly willing to preserve and protect the seal fisheries. He added that there was no possibility of any misunderstanding between the two countries, as England was quite ready to meet the United States in every reasonable

way. He concluded by remarking that the Bohring Sea is open, and belongs to the whole world.

THE MORMONS IN CANADA.
OTTAWA, August 13.—The Canadians in the north-west are making a decided stand against the Mormon settlers. They threaten to forcibly expel the Mormons from the country unless the Government acts quickly. The Mormons are arranging for the settlement at Lee's Creek of several hundred brethren expected from Utah this week, mostly polygamists.

AN INDIAN RAID.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 13.—A telegram from Ratportage, Ontario, received last night, stated that a body of Indians have taken possession of Garden Island, sixty-five miles from that place, and ordered the leading companies to vacate the locality within four days. The telegram was delayed in transmission, and the time expires tomorrow. Troops cannot reach there in time to prevent the execution of this expulsion, but they have, nevertheless, started to-day by express train. It is feared that the Indians will destroy everything and massacre the inhabitants. The place is far from the Indian settlement, and the cause of the uprising is unknown.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS.
Telegraphed at midnight on Friday, a Weymouth correspondent states the reserve fleet at Portland had had a very exciting time, as since ten o'clock three attacks have been made but were repelled with great vigour. No doubt advantage was taken of the absence of the turret ships to attack the remaining ships in harbour, but the search light is used with such good effect that it was almost impossible for the attacking torpedo-boats to get near them. A Berhaven correspondent says that on Friday night a number of battleships were observed twenty miles to the southward of Black Ball Head, to the west of Banty Bay, but to what respective squadrons they belonged was not known. As the Neptune was flashing her electric search lights on the western entrance of the bay, she perceived a suspicious light at the mouth of Banty Bay on the westward side. Almost instantaneously she was enveloped in complete darkness, while the object which she was sighting also became clouded in darkness. After the lapse of half an hour, remarks the Times correspondent, those watching from the shore observed a black, almost invisible speck at the leeward of Banty Island. Subsequently this speck, seeming to become larger and larger and taking more distinct shape, was noticed in the shadow of what is known as the Perch Rock, which is located about a mile from the Neptune. The latter is, no doubt, fully alive to her danger, and is prepared at all points to resist the expected attack.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.

Disastrous reports arrive concerning the wheat crop in Dorsetshire. Blight in its worst form has shown itself in most of the corn-growing districts, and where a few days ago a yield of ten sacks an acre was confidently relied upon, the crop is now said to be scarcely worth garnering.

Many leading agriculturists are ready, it is declared, to give up their entire crops provided the straw is returned to them. What little wheat has escaped the blight has been so seriously beaten down by the boisterous weather that very little grain is left. The outlook, especially as regards wheat, is said to be the most disastrous that can be remembered for years.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

At Leeds on Friday, John Judge, the local secretary of the National Union of Operative Boot and Shoe Riveters, was further remanded till Tuesday on the charge of having committed wilful perjury in the recent action at the Yorkshire Assize, in which a verdict was given against him for £300 for slandering a boot-riveter named Mr. Andrews, who, it was alleged, had lost three situations consequent upon defendant's representations.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE.

During a gale at Leicester on Friday, the walls of a hosier factory were blown down, and, falling on the roof of an elastic web factory adjoining, wrecked it. A man named Smith, who was working at a loom, was injured, and great damage was done to the machinery. Smith was with difficulty extricated from the débris and conveyed to the infirmary. His head, legs, and arms are terribly crushed. In the Channel there was a heavy gale on Thursday night.

A CLERK'S DECAPITATION.

At Mansfield on Friday, Edward Bowstead, 20, clerk, was charged, on remand, before Alderman Sir Robert Fowler, with falsification of accounts and larceny as a servant. Prisoner was a cashier in the service of Messrs. Francis Peck, Whin, and Co., of Fenchurch-street, wholesale merchants. On July 15th he was directed to pay a cheque of the firm for £70 to Mr. G. E. Hanes, M.P., of the Colonial Wharf, and he made an entry in his cash-book that he had done so, but as a matter of fact, he never did. The same day he was entrusted with a large sum of money to pay into the firm's account at the City Bank. Among the amount were £70 in bank notes and coin, which the prisoner appropriated to his own use, and paid in the firm's cheque for £70 which he should have remitted to Mr. Hanes in order to make the total correct. He afterwards accounted from the sum of the firm, and was arrested last week at Scarborough, when £60 of the stolen notes were found on him. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, and Mr. Wontner addressed the court in mitigation of punishment, urging his youth and previous good character. The firm recommended him to mercy. Sir Robert Fowler sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour, and ordered the money found on him to be returned to the prosecutors.

In commemoration of the completion of their new works at Port Sunlight, Birkenhead, Messrs. Lever Brothers, the proprietors of sunlight soap, have arranged an excursion by steamer to the Menai Straits on the 23rd inst. All the employees of the firm, with their wives and families, will be accommodated on board the magnificent boat of the Isle of Man Steamship Company, the Mona's Isle.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RAILWAY (IRISH) BILL.
Lord KNUTSFORD, in introducing this bill, said it was read a third time in the House of Commons at seven o'clock that morning, and without amendment. It was important that the bill should pass into law, because by the construction of the lines great relief would be given to districts threatened with famine. The bill passed through all its stages, the standing orders being suspended.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE STRAND IMPROVEMENTS BILL.
On the motion of Mr. T. H. BOLTON, the order that the London Streets (Strand Improvements) Bill be read a third time was discharged, the bill being withdrawn.

THE POTATO BLIGHT IN IRELAND.

Mr. DAVISON asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the potato blight had destroyed nearly all the potato crop in West Donegal, and whether, in view of the certain famine during the winter, he would make provision for the employment of people in making railways. Mr. A. J. BALFOUR said the right hon. gentleman had received a serious failure in the potato crop, but did not at all hint at the suggestion contained in the question. Mr. A. O'COVONAN said he was the Chief Secretary aware that the loss of the potato crop represented the loss of the substance of the greater portion of the population of that district for nine months. Mr. BALFOUR said the general tenor of these reports undoubtedly showed the existence of the disease, but he did not think anything he had received justified the anticipations contained in the question. He would carefully watch the matter. At present there was no ground for inferring that the ordinary resources of the poor law administration would be insufficient to meet it.

THE WINTER SESSION.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. COBB and other members, said it was absolutely fixed that the House should meet in November.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. JENNINGS complained that the most important votes, in Supply had to be hurried through in the closing days of the session in a few hours.—Mr. BUCHANAN said Supply was practically the only opportunity that members had to bring forward Scotch questions. Mr. LANSCHEURE said the waste of time by the two front benches had become a deplorable feature of the House.—Mr. BAXTER thought that when there was a phalanx of obstructionists to make the work of the Government impossible, it was a pity for members on the Government side to encourage them. They ought to make obstruction impossible and silencing them for the remainder of the session.—Dr. CLARK spoke against perpetual pensions.—Mr. JACKSON gave statistics to show that the Government had given a larger number of days to Supply than any previous Government.—After some discussion, the bill was read a second time.

DIRECTORS' LIABILITY BILL.

The Lords' amendments to the Directors' Liability Bill were agreed to.

METROPOLITAN MANAGEMENT ACT.

The Metropolitan Management Act Amendment Bill was agreed to.—The House adjourned at eight o'clock.

THE PROROGATION.

Parliament is to be prorogued on Monday, and that this may be effected the Commons will meet in the morning to read the Appropriation Bill the third time and send it to the House of Lords, where it will be passed through all its stages. In the afternoon both Houses will again meet, and the commission, despatched by special messenger from Osborne, will be formally read in the House of Lords. The Queen held a special council on Friday afternoon, at Osborne, for the prorogation of Parliament, and to advise her signature to bills and other State papers. The Ministers constituting the council were Lord Cranbrook, Lord Lathom, the Earl of Limerick, and Sir Charles Lennox Peel, clerk of the council.

THE STATE OF LIVERPOOL-STREET.

Mr. ALDerman TYLER, sitting at the Guildhall Police Court on Friday, charged, on remand, before Alderman Sir Robert Fowler, with wilful perjury in the recent action at the Yorkshire Assize.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

HARTLEPOOL.—Mr. T. Richardson (U.) will shortly resign, owing to ill-health; he will be succeeded by a candidate.

NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. E. A. GERMAN,

L.C.C. (C.), will oppose Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Bradlaugh.

A LADY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A curious incident occurred in the House of Commons late on Thursday night. A lady, who was accompanied by an hon. member, in the lobby, was invited, as is quite customary, to view the interior of the House from behind the window at the side of the doors. The lady, however, took a wrong direction, and pushing open the swing door entered the House itself, advancing nearly up to the bar, before the messengers in charge at the entrance had recovered from their surprise and could politely escort her outside again. The Alderman was caught during the pursuit, and was speaking at the time on the Indian Budget, and the incursion excited much amusement.

A CURIOUS DEATH.

An inquest was held on Friday at a village

THE SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

A HITCH IN THE SETTLEMENT.
According to a Cardiff correspondent, a hitch has occurred as to the interpretation of the terms of the agreement, which has given rise to some uneasiness. The Taff Vale officials put upon the provision affecting the signalmen the interpretation that their week is to be one of eighty-four hours, with twelve hours off. The men, on their part, say that that would put them in a worse position than they were in before the strike. They contend that the provision means a week of seventy-two hours, and is intended to be borne out by notes made by Mr. Harford at the interview with the chairman of the joint directorate. Mr. Harford telephoned to Mr. Inskip upon the matter. Should the interpretation be that put upon it by the Taff Vale officials the men will come out again on Monday morning.

THE FIRE AT KING'S CROSS.

EXCITING SCENE.
Between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning some constables of the G Division

were on duty near to the premises of Messrs. Thorley, by the side of the Regent's Canal, of the Caledonian-road, heard a loud explosion, and afterwards found that smoke was issuing from the premises. On entering the premises they found that the night watchman, Edward Parker, of Alexandra-road, Upper Holloway, had been injured by the explosion, receiving severe injuries to the head and body, and they at once had him conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road. In the meantime information was sent to the fire stations to send more help. Soon there were

on the scene fourteen steamers, in addition to a number of manual engines. Mr. Simmonds, the second officer of the fire brigade, was in command, and everything was done to extinguish the fire. This was not easily accomplished, as the flames spread from floor to floor with great rapidity, brilliantly lighting up the locality. There being a plentiful supply of water, large quantities were thrown on to the burning building, but it seemed that not only would the whole of the premises be gutted, but that the fire would extend to adjoining premises. The stables were early attacked and the horses were got out. Five of them were backed into the Regent's Canal, and, after plunging about for some time, they swam to the opposite side and were hauled out. After some hours' labour the fire was put under, and finally extinguished, but not before the whole of the premises with their contents were completely destroyed. The damage done amounts to £27,000.

INCONVENIENCES OF THE STRIKE.

Some instances of the inconvenience occa-

sioned by the strike are worth recording. At Ferndale, the centre of a population of 20,000, large dealers are completely sold out of daily necessities. Salt could not be had for any money a night or two ago. Every-

thing the shopkeepers obtained had to be carted from Cardiff, and the grocers stated that the haulage cost far more than the profits they could obtain.

Since the strike commenced the Penygraig Great Western Goods Station has been almost overwhelmed by the amount of traffic which has come

thither from the outside world via Llan-

triant. Wagons and carts passed to and

from the station conveying all sorts of mer-</

OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

At last the end is in sight, and by next Tuesday or Wednesday the omnibuses will have ceased to discharge at Westminster their loads of legislators, who, according to John Burns, form no inconsiderable portion of the usual passengers by these popular conveyances. Nine-tenths of the members have, indeed, already taken their departure, and many of those conscientious men who are still here have been busily seeking to lengthen their holiday, if only by a few days, by a secretarial pair.

The M.P. in search of a pair is an interesting spectacle. All his pugnacity has departed, and however vehemently he may have denounced his political antagonists across the floor a month or two since his demeanour towards them now is one of unmuffled sweetness. His one object is to make himself pleasant, and to effect a bargain with some opponent which will enable them both to absent themselves for the rest of the session without weakening "the party." The officials who are generally ready to promote these little arrangements are not now so amenable, as the Opposition do not like to see their forces whittled away to vanishing point, and the Government naturally wish to keep as large a majority as possible in hand until all the votes are passed.

Cormorants of work, like Sir George Campbell, have kept up the game of obstruction as long as possible, but even his capacity for talk was exhausted by Wednesday, and nearly six millions of money were gallantly voted at a single sitting, or at the rate of about £10,000 a minute. This is the condition to which obstruction has reduced what is called Parliamentary control over the supplies.

While Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Labouchere, and others have been discussing, at inordinate length, such items as the cost of a filter at the Washington Embassy or the wages of the turncock and ratcatcher time was thrown away which would have more than sufficed for the rational consideration of the vast expenditure alluded to above, which is allowed to pass with hardly a word of comment. Yet these gentlemen will exhibit themselves to the country as the only vigilant guardians of the public purse, and the watchful critics of waste and jobbery in every department.

Fortunately, the real work of the country goes on all the time, and is not hindered by the garrulity at Westminster. Lord Salisbury's remarkable achievements in foreign policy would have been impossible otherwise. To have settled crucial difficulties with three countries like Germany, France, and Portugal in three months is a record of which few Foreign Ministers can boast, and the more the arrangements are examined the more satisfactory do they appear from an English point of view.

Taken as a whole the results of the session are satisfactory. The Government have passed more than half of the measures they introduced, a percentage which is larger than that usually realised. Although the Land Purchase Bill and the Tithes Bill still hang fire, they have successfully piloted through both houses bills dealing with allotments, providing for new barracks, stamping out pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, establishing a new education code, amending the law relating to artisans' dwellings, giving pensions to the police, reducing the tea and currant duties, lowering the house duty, and giving another million to the relief of local taxation.

In all between forty and fifty Government bills have been passed, the majority of which confer some benefit, great or small, upon a portion of the community. And the assistance they have given to private members has had no small results, for it has been the means of passing the Load Line Bill, a Bankruptcy Bill, an Open Spaces Bill, an Infectious Disease Prevention Bill, a Public Libraries Bill, and one for facilitating the gift of land for workmen's dwellings. The independent member, therefore, has had no reason to complain of his treatment, and can enjoy his holiday with the feeling that if much good has been prevented, much has also been accomplished.

OLD IZAAK.

My readers will have obtained full information as to the winners of the various competitions at the eighth annual fly and bait casting tournament, from my report of the proceedings in last week's *People*. Still, I may be allowed one or two observations. First of all a good word must be said for Mr. Emery, the hon. sec. of the Richmond Pictorial Society, who literally worked like a nigger to make the affair a success, and yet managed to compete in several of the competitions, and I certainly wished him better luck than he achieved.

Then I think I must have a growl, for, although as a tournament, the affair was, in my opinion, a huge success, I did not see so many of my friends of the London angling club as to the fore as I had hoped, especially considering that the destination of the funds raised was purely for the benefit of the southern river. I was not surprised at this in the early part of the day as, of course, there are many anglers in the metropolis who could not turn up till the afternoon, but a better master was to be looked for as the day advanced. Altogether I look with interest for the result of the venture from a financial point of view. Certainly those who had the pleasure of being present saw some splendid casting, and where all were so uniformly good, I shall not take upon myself the duty of making exceptions.

It has been arranged to have a special meeting of the Central Association, to celebrate the removal of the association to its present more convenient headquarters at the Bedford Head Hotel, Covent Garden, to be held on September 8th. When I state that Messrs. T. Crumplin, Evans, Jacobs, and C. Watling have been deputed a sub-committee to make the necessary arrangements, it will readily be understood that there will be "great doings" on the occasion.

Speaking of the Central Association reminds me that at the last meeting another new club was enrolled, viz., the Wenlock Angling Society, meeting at the Clothworkers' Arms, Arlington-street, Islington. At the same meeting the following gentleman volunteered to act as honorary baffle, when required, for the waters of the association: Messrs. Cane, Cully, Farbrother, Patman, Jacobs, Atkins, J. Wright, T. Crumplin, S. C. Harding, Liveridge, Roberts, and Kelly. And a very capable body of men, too.

If secretaries of angling societies are not again late in sending in their reports, I must be forced to the opinion that they have little of interest to send. I hear that Mr. Bedford, of the Anchor and Hope Angling Society, had carp and bream from the Central Association water at Peterborough, one carp weighing 1lb. 11oz., making the second specimen from that place in a fortnight. The match fished on the 10th inst. at Ambergate resulted in the following being the winners:—Mr. Simpkins, with bream and roach first, and Mr. Palmer with bream second.

The secretary of the Great Northern

Brothers writes that his society only had a small show of fish on Sunday last, which was contributed by the following members, and taken at Peterborough and Ambergate:—Mr. Parkin, 4lb. 4oz.; C. Watling, 9lb. 10oz.; J. A. Fitch, 3lb. 12oz.; J. Hewitt, 4lbs. 10oz.; E. Hughes, 2lb. 5oz.; S. Parrott and J. Johnson, also showing fish.

Only three members of the Borromesey Brothers Angling Society turned up with fish last Sunday out of a good number out. These were Walter Streeton, who had a really splendid show, consisting of fifteen bream weighing 30lb., 7oz. (the largest of which weighed 3lb.), and 7lb. of roach, varying in weight from 1oz. to 14oz. each (all taken with a tight line in public water in one day); Mr. James Smith, 3lb. 14oz. of bream and roach; and Mr. R. Smith, 1lb. of roach. On Sunday, the 27th inst., the members of this flourishing society fish a competition for their August series of prizes, which vary from money prizes of five guineas and two and a half guineas to a box of cigars and a table lamp.

A correspondent who is spending his holidays at Yarmouth informs me that Mr. Murrell, of Norwich, in one day's fishing at Buckingham Ferry on the 9th inst., caught 30lb. of fine roach. Mr. Marston has consented to read a paper on Tuesday evening to the members of the United Brothers Angling Society, Broadway, Deptford. Considering Mr. Marston's experience, this should be very interesting. The following members of this society weighed in fish last Sunday:—W. Windred, 10lb. roach (one weighing 1lb. 4oz.); H. Tyler, roach; J. Curran, roach; J. Payne, roach. The next visit on the South London United visiting list is to the Blackfriars Angling Society, Peabody Arms, Broadwall, Blackfriars, and takes place on Tuesday next. I hope to see a good master.

The Thames continues to yield a supply of fish for the anglers, and the fishermen are full of hope; the season will prove a good one. Charles Home, of Staines, gives some interesting accounts from his district. Amongst the chub his best take in one day was with Mr. Keppel of thirteen good fish. This excellent fisherman secured two prizes at the Anglers' Tournament last week for throwing, which gives evidence of his practical character as an angler. From this neighbourhood John Keene, jun., reports as the result of six days' fishing, having landed sixty-eight barbel and forty dozen of roach and dace, all being caught on roach tackle—two of the days with Mr. Glascoe and his son, who took thirty-two barbel and fifteen dozen of roach and dace, and another day with Mr. Thomas seventeen barbel and five dozen of roach and dace, the largest barbel 7lb. The water is in good condition.

PIPER PAN.

With the exception of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, there is no good music to be heard in London; but it is with some reluctance that I have obeyed the orders of my medical advisers, who have insisted on my visiting the sea-side for ten days or more; quite away from musical performances. The health resort selected for me is on the southern coast, and neither bribes nor threats could make me disclose its name. I call it Gatemar.

On arriving at Gatemar last Monday morning, chuckling at the prospect of at least a week's emancipation from musical performances, I found kind and sympathetic friends awaiting me, and was driven to a hospitable mansion on an elevated portion of Gatemar, entitled "The Fort," there being no fort on or near it. En route we were compelled, owing to the breakdown of a carriage in front of us, to listen to the "music" made by a party of nigger minstrels. They sang the most commonplace of tunes, badly harmonised, but appeared to delight an audience of some 300 people, most of whom were respectively dressed.

The antics of the negro minstrels appear to me to be the chief source of their popularity with the humbler classes, but—considering how great has been the spread of musical culture in the course of the last ten or twelve years—it appears to me astonishing that they have been so long endured.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels at St. James's Hall fully merit the popularity they enjoy. It seems a pity that they should blacken their faces, for they number in their ranks many artists of high merit, whose vocalisation would often be doubly interesting if combined with the facial expression which is unattainable when faces are artificially blackened.

I have good reason to believe that one of the chief reasons why the faces of the Messrs. Moore and Burgess company are blackened in order that operatic and other vocalists, when out of engagements, may enlist for the services of the company, is that the destination of the funds raised was purely for the benefit of the southern river. I was not surprised at this in the early part of the day as, of course, there are many anglers in the metropolis who could not turn up till the afternoon, but a better master was to be looked for as the day advanced. Altogether I look with interest for the result of the venture from a financial point of view. Certainly those who had the pleasure of being present saw some splendid casting, and where all were so uniformly good, I shall not take upon myself the duty of making exceptions.

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The secretary of the Great Northern

Brothers voice was equally good throughout its prodigious compass, extending from E. 3rd space, to the third C below. I had left London for Gatemar in order to be rid of music for a few days, and I had found a singer worth walking fifty miles to hear.

I subsequently found out "all about" the singer. His father is an eminent musician formerly well known to me, who has played at Her Majesty's private concerts, and holds a good position. He was the sole instructor of the young basso, who has sung in opera at New York and elsewhere, and was promised an important engagement in an English opera company now forming. Three months back he was astounded to hear that another artist had been engaged instead of himself, and on the spur of the moment ordered a piano forte to be sent to Gatemar, engaged his able accompanist, and rushed into an experiment which has proved very lucrative, but which he does not wish to repeat.

It is obvious that the strongest voice must be sooner or later ruined by exertion of it in the damp night air, and I am glad to conclude my narrative with the statement that Mr. — will withdraw altogether from "al fresco" singing at the end of next month. In the meanwhile, he appears to be almost idolised by the dwellers in Gatemar.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

I have lately received a great many letters asking what is the proper food for tortoises. Now, there are two great divisions of the tortoise sold in London. The small black ones with little yellow spots are water-tortoises, the larger brown or yellow ones with a more highly arched shell are terrestrial. The latter is much the better of the two kinds to keep, for the aquatic species is very difficult to feed. Its proper form of nourishment is fish; but, of course, it is difficult or impossible to keep it supplied with this diet in captivity. Blood worms and slugs are, therefore, suggested as a substitute, but I have never known them to take to these. The land-tortoise, on the other hand, generally feeds well on lettuce-leaves, fruit, clover, vegetables, &c., and often lives a good old age in captivity, if allowed to bury itself snugly during the winter.

We have no native species of tortoises in this country, but we have been visited on one or two occasions by two different kinds of turtle—the leatherback and the hawksbill. It is the latter of these which yields that important article of commerce, the "tortoise shell." It is not so large as the leatherback turtle, not often measuring more than a yard in length, as against the other's six or eight feet, but it is much more valuable. It is said that abominable cruelty is sometimes practised by the natives in stripping it of its shell. In order not to lessen the supply of the reptiles, they tear off the horny plates by means of red-hot pincers while the poor creature is alive. They then let it go in order that it may produce a fresh quantity of shell. Happily the second coating is not of nearly such good quality as the first.

A rather pleasant sort of pet, I imagine, would be one of the giant tortoises, once abundant, but now rapidly disappearing, of the Galapagos Islands. The size of these monsters may be imagined from the fact that some have been found which required six or eight strong men to lift them from the ground. Darwin tells us how he used sometimes to seat himself on the back of one of them, and then, by rapping smartly on the hinder portion of its shell with his stick, induce it to walk off with him. Water is scarce in the islands, and confined chiefly to certain parts of the interior, so the tortoises make periodic visits from the other regions to the wells. They stay for two or three days near the water and then return again to their favourite abodes. Regular tracks are thus worn all over the islands from the springs to the sea coast. When upon these expeditions they travel at the certainly not excessive rate of four miles a day, without halting at night.

Mr. J. Clarke kindly describes a peculiar litter of four rabbits with one of his does just presented him. Three of them have only one ear each, and the fourth, besides having only one ear, has only three legs. I frequently hear of rabbits giving birth to litters through the whole of which some deformity runs.

Some interesting experiments have been recently made on the continent with the view of training swallows to act as message-carriers. If they could be trained in this way they would certainly be more serviceable than pigeons for many reasons. Their flight is considerably faster, for one thing; but more important even than that is the fact that they are very much more difficult to aim at, either for a gun or for a hawk. The idea, of course, is that they should be used for military purposes. But there are great difficulties to be overcome in their education. Their seemingly irresistible impulse to migrate at the proper season is the greatest stumbling block in the way. Once this is surmounted I see no reason why carrier swallows should not become an accomplished fact.

I see that several officers were fined the other day at Haverfordwest for shooting wild birds on Grassholme island. They seem to have been indulging in much recklessness and indiscriminate slaughter, for it is said that scores of the unfortunate birds were found lying about dead. To the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, or rather, to one of its officers, is due the credit of the prosecution. Such wanton cruelty or thoughtlessness certainly well deserves punishment, and I am glad that the principal culprits were each fined £1 10s.

At length we were able to escape from the fascinations of the shoot-begrimed "minstrels," and ascended to "The Fort." I had expected to find a respite from musical torture on arriving here, but was astounded by a sudden crash of brass and strings, and lo! in this lofty region I found a spacious kiosk occupied by a band of really more than average excellence. They played overtures and other orchestral works remarkably well, but I asked myself, "How about my emancipation from musical surroundings?"

After dinner this band played again, from seven till nine, or thereabouts. "Thank heaven!" said I, "we shall have no more music until to-morrow." Ten minutes later while strolling round the grass plots, I heard the sound of a pianoforte, and found it played by a young lady, who I am assured, has won prizes at the R.A.M. There were between two and three hundred listeners, and when she completed her selection with a capital performance of Chopin's best waltz, she was heartily applauded.

To hear Chopin played, and played admirably, on a piccolo pianoforte by daylight, in the open air, is startling, but a greater surprise awaited me. At the end of the pianoforte performance, a tall gentleman-like youngster addressed the audience in a brief but witty speech, and announced that "the concert" would close at 10.0 p.m., and that he would endeavour to do justice to "The Bedouin's Love Song."

I had heard this song often, when sung by Signor Foli and other eminent basses, but never before had heard it sung so superbly as by this wandering minstrel. He subsequently sang nine other songs, and was rewarded with enthusiastic applause and abundant coins. His elocution was perfect, his expression, whether of tenderness or despair, was most touchingly sympathetic, and his rich

voice with Mr. Dixey as a burlesque actress, and now bids fair to take rank as a genuine comedienne. Her acting was really forcible work, and they manage in many cases to evade going to school. What can they possibly become but idle and mischievous loafers?

Thirty-five years ago a poacher named Blagg was hanged at Chester for the murder of one of Lord Tollemache's gamekeepers. Now a man at New Orleans has confessed that he perpetrated the crime. The evidence against Blagg seems to have been circumstantial, the correspondence of his boots with footmarks near the place where the murdered man was found being principally relied on. It is now stated that the New Orleans man says he borrowed Blagg's boots on the night of the murder. The man who was hanged admitted that the boots were his, but said he did not wear them on the particular night. Further information about this remarkable confession will be anxiously looked for.

Before going to Sodder's Wells, I had had a glimpse of the Grand, which I found crowded almost to suffocation. What was more, those present appeared to appreciate all the jokiness and allusions in "Buy Bias," as keenly as any Gaity gathering could do. Miss Parrot introduced me to a little girl who was a bit of a show-off, but I may have been mistaken. Fred Leslie was in great form.

Will Miss Grace Hawthorne bring her lion and tamer with her to Islington on Monday? She

wishes "Theodore" at Mr. Willard's theatre, and as she has been trotting out her two wild animals at Birmingham, no doubt she will also introduce them to us next week's audiences.

Mr. Fuller Mellish now represents

Andreas, and Mr. W. Warren, jun., the Emperor Justinian. Mr. Mellish was the first,

and remains the best, impersonator of the hero.

I wonder to what extent the "clergy of all denominations" will accept Mr. Willard's invitation to them to witness a performance of "Judah" at the Shaftesbury next Wednesday afternoon. I hope the theatre will be full of our spiritual guides, because, if it is the sight will be noteworthy. The air will be full of white ties; one will imagine ones assisting at a meeting of the Lower House of Convocation! Meanwhile, the boom should be good for "Judah," whose success in the "off season" is remarkable.

The said "off season" is not to last long this year. In effect it will be limited to a fortnight, which is exactly the amount of time that will have passed between the first night of "The Bookmaker" and that of "Captain Thérèse," the forthcoming operas at the Prince of Wales' Theatre. This last will be followed within another fortnight by "A Million of Money" at Drury Lane; and that again, about a week later, by the "Carmen" burlesque at the Gaiety. Then, at the end of September, there will be the new comic operas (new to London) at the Globe and the Lyric.

Mr. Henry Pettitt, I suppose, passes his time just now between Drury Lane and the Gaiety. He is part author of the new melodramas at the one and of the new burlesques at the other, and he must find the double event very trying to his energies. He tells me the Drury Lane play will have no murder in it.

The forthcoming opera at the Globe will be from the pen of Mr. Luscombe Scarsell, composer of "Estrella" and "The Wreck of Pinafiori."

They say that Mr. Forbes Robertson is to be the lessee of the Globe Theatre next year. I hope this may be true, for I regard Mr. Robertson as a "coming man." He has yet to show us, I think, the best he can do. His Leontine in "The Winter's Tale" appeared to me a very striking and promising performance.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Poor old Cardinal Newman is gone at last! He was close upon 90, and everybody will be glad to know that his death was not a protracted agony. A stormy life was closed in his case by a serene old age. Severe as he was as a theologian, Dr. Newman was one of the kindest of men. His adhesion to the Church of Rome never separated him from his Protestant countrymen, and he was as true an Englishman in sympathies in 1865 as he was in 1845.

The strike in South Wales is a bad business. For days past there have been no trains running, business is at a standstill, and no end of public inconvenience is sustained. I am glad to hear that the story which found currency a few days ago that some of the railway men on strike had taken to incendiarism was a calumny. A signal-box was burnt, it appears, evidently by accident. The men have, so far, conducted themselves in

JACK ALLROUND.

When making "a supply of pickled gherkins for household use," Thos. S. had much better not try the "experiment" he propose, viz., to "include some pretty large unripe but nearly full-grown cucumbers, either cut in halves and quarters or cut in thick slices, to go with the gherkins." The same query has been put to me more than once before, therefore, I wish to give the reply prominence, so that it may warn other readers who may think of trying the same experiment. Pickled cucumber is very well liked by some people, but to cut up nearly full-grown cucumbers and mix them with the miniature gherkins would be disastrous.

The above correspondent, "M.P., Brighton," "Moll," and "J." have asked for a recipe for pickled gherkins. Mix a pound and a half of common salt in two quarts of water and let the gherkins steep in this for three or four days, then take them out, drain them and wipe each one dry and put them in a jar of open-mouthed bottles. Next, according to the quantity to be pickled, boil vinegar and spices in the following proportion:—To every quart of best white wine vinegar use one ounce of bruised ginger, one ounce common salt, half an ounce whole black pepper, a quarter of an ounce each of whole allspice and mustard seed, four cloves, two blades of mace, and about the same quantity of sliced horseradish; boil the vinegar and spices for twelve minutes, and pour it boiling over the gherkins. If you have them, cover the jar with vine leaves, and put a plate over them; set them near the fire and let them stay there all night. On the next day drain off the vinegar and boil it again, and pour it over the gherkins; cover it with fresh vine leaves and let it remain till cold, then tie down with bladder to exclude air. Some persons find it more successful, in place of draining the vinegar off for the second boiling, to place gherkins, vinegar, and spices in a pan, place on the fire and allow it to simmer, removing it as soon as the gherkins get a rich green colour, then replace them in the vinegar, covering up with vine leaves, and when cold tying down with bladder.

"Jessie" writes:—"As soon as the hot weather comes I become a fright with freckles. Pray tell me what to do to banish them? I have very fair skin and light hair. I am also consulted as to the removal of freckles by "Looking-glass" and "M." Exposure to the sun will sometimes cause freckles to appear, and undoubtedly avoiding the sun is one of the best helps to lessen them, but I have known washes on some skins act with the greatest success, lessening, and in some cases altogether removing throughout the summer all traces of the offending discolourations. Some skins will yield to no wash, but the most frequently effective wash I know of is buttermilk, if applied well at bedtime and left on all night. Elder flower water, which can be had at the chemist's, is also excellent in some cases; and there are skins that are more benefited by the use of almond paste or almond rose water than either of the above remedies. Take two ounces of sweet and two ounces of bitter almonds, blanch them, and then pound them in a mortar until you reduce them to a perfectly smooth paste, to this add a very little rose water, or if you prefer, make a wash by increasing the amount of rose water.

To make Cheshire buns, prepare a dough as for London buns—this, I presume, "Bathonian" knows how to do—then roll out the dough and spot it over with good butter, as you would puff past; double it up and give it a gentle roll two or three times in this way, and when rolled out finally moisten the surface of the dough with a wash of egg and dust sugar over it, then either roll up the sheet into a long roll, and cut into slices, or cut the dough in strips of the desired size and turn them round. Place them in buttered tins, half an inch from each other, prove them well, but not as much as London buns, and bake in a moderate oven. Sugar them over when half-baked.

"Can you tell me how to clean silver brads that trim the bodice of a dress? It is very much tarnished, and I do not care to send it to the cleaners on account of expense." The best thing I know of for cleaning tarnished silver trimmings is to sponge them over lightly with a weak solution of cyanide of potassium, but I must warn "Matron" that the cleaner named is a deadly poison, and should not be used if there is the least scratch or puncture on the hands of the operator.

I am asked by "An Old Reader" to toll him of an "appetising and economical way of cooking breasts and shoulders of venison." A stowed shoulder or breast of venison is a very good dish if you care to expend half a pint of port or other red wine upon it, and is a dish by no means to be despised even without the wine. The skin and bone must be carefully removed from the flesh; when that is done roll the meat out with a rolling-pin, and if you wish to enrich the dry meat lay a few slices of mutton fat over it, but some prefer to omit this, while others steep the mutton fat in wine for three hours before laying it on the venison. In any case, having flattened out the meat, sprinkle over it a little ground allspice and pepper, and then roll it up; tie the roll with tape or skewer it together, and put it and the bones into the stewpan with a quart of weak stock or gravy, half a teaspoonful of whole pepper and salt, and some sweet herbs, cover the lid down closely, simmer very gently for three and a half hours; when quite tender dish the meat, strain the gravy over it, and send it to table with red currant jelly. But supposing you have not got the quart of weak stock or gravy, and make up your mind to try it with the wine, then place the rolled venison in the stewpan with one quart of water, half a pint of red wine, a bunch of sweet herbs, a few cloves, and a little mace in a muslin bag, and some pepper and salt. Simmer it quietly for a little over three hours; then take out the meat, strain off any fat that shows, strain the gravy free of herbs, &c., roll a bit of butter in flour and boil it in the gravy, till it is thick and smooth, season it with the smallest taste of cayenne, put it in the meat, make it very hot, serve on a hot dish, pouring the gravy over it; serve with currant jelly.

"C. F. C." writes:—"A powder of some sort is used, I believe, in the German army to prevent the blistering of the feet in long marches; can you kindly inform me as to the ingredients?" The soapstone powder is probably what my correspondent alludes to. Experiments were made with this in Germany, but whether the result was sufficiently satisfactory to cause its general adoption by the German Army, I cannot say. The formula is into eighty-seven parts of finely pulverised soapstone mix ten parts of starch and three parts of salicylic acid. The powder is said to prevent chafing and blistering of the feet; in the present instance, which could not have been foreseen, it was to be regretted that the deceased was not detained. Mrs. Trewavas said it was remarked by the relieving officer that Ryan's eyes looked strange, and they asked if he had been drinking. He had not on Saturday, but he told witness that he had previously, since he left prison, drunk to excess. His sister said this was a delusion. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while

the last person by the fascinators seems to be absent. The subject forthwith burst into tears and irony, at the stool into farm-member of the army, great was his safety in made pretence to his son, he had also himself on and my old me to get sequent com- ot cotton te. They con- nting, the sum of them which would come down to me have an hour- though discovered daughter of a d, and that forty or fifty

and roll them together, forming each into a round convenient shape; have ready a mixture of a pound and a half well-washed currants and half a pound of brown raw sugar, a little grated nutmeg, and two ounces finely chopped lemon or mixed peel; put a little of this mixture on the centre of each piece of paste and fold the paste over it into a round shape, roll it out round, sugar it over, and bake in a moderate oven.

"Martin," "Civitas (Oxon)," and "Myra," wish for a strong white wash for out-door work that "will stick on the walls and not be washed off by the rain." I generally advise for this the addition of boiled linseed oil for best work or any refuse fat with lime and water. Put freshly burnt quicklime into a pail, just cover it with water to slake it, and at once add about a pint of the oil or melted fat to a gallon of the wash, stirring it well together while the heat is on, after which thin it with water to the proper consistency.

In reply to four correspondents, who ask for a saline mixture, probably the following will suit them as well as anything else I can suggest:—Epsom salts one ounce and a half, carbonate magnesia one drachm, peppermint water eight ounces. Dose, two tablespoonsfuls.

"I have a quantity of small fruit in my garden running to waste, and if you will be so good as to tell me how, I should like to try to make some red currant jelly," writes "North Countrywoman." Choose a dry day to gather the fruit, and pick it from the stalks into a large jar or other convenient vessel that will hold the juice, then put the jar into a saucepan of hot water on the fire, and allow it to simmer gently to draw all the juice out of the red currants. To every three or four pounds of red currants you may, if you wish, add one pound of white currants, as they are considered to improve the jelly, but are not indispensable. When the juice is well drawn by the heat remove the jar from the fire, and strain the juice through a fine cloth or jelly bag; do not squeeze the currents much in the jelly bag or you will make the jelly muddy. Measure the juice, and to each pint of it allow three-quarters of a pound of best crushed granulated sugar, put all into the preserving jar, and place on a clear fire, never for a moment cease to stir the jelly until it is quite boiled. When asked what he did not wish to prosecute.—The prisoner put no questions to the witnesses, and Mr. Shell remanded him for a week for further evidence and to give the police an opportunity of arresting the other man implicated in the charge.

PERILOUS YACHTING ADVENTURE.

Three young men have just met with a narrow escape for life. A son of Mr. Thomas Foster, Wood-street, Woolwich, a son of Rev. Dr. Baillie, New-road Presbyterian Church, and also a son of Mr. Raynes, of Burrough-road, Plumstead, decided to spend their holiday on board Mr. Foster's yacht, and were crossing the Channel from England to France, being only provided with provisions for one meal. Being overtaken in a storm, they decided that the safest course would be to let the yacht drift before the wind. Next morning they found themselves sailing northward. They hoisted a signal of distress, but no vessel came to their help until they had reached the coast of Norway. They had then been without provisions or water for three days. A French vessel at length appeared in sight, and came to the rescue, giving them some biscuits which were so hard that they had to break them with a hammer. The French steamer took them back to Calais, and charged £40 for rescuing them. This sum they refused to pay, and it was referred to a legal tribunal, who fixed the amount at £20. This they paid, and after a pleasant voyage across the Channel reached home and friends in safety.

A FRENCH WANDERER.

A curious incident occurred while the detective police were securing the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, with the object of ridding it of the many suspicious characters who had recently made it a place of resort. A poor dressed man, seeing the police give chase to a gang of roughs, took to his heels and fled. The fact of his running away induced the police to follow in pursuit, but the man, reaching the lake before them, plunged bravely in and swam to the opposite bank, in the expectation of eluding them. Unfortunately for him, other detectives witnessed the scene, and quietly arrested him when he stepped out of the water. Taken dripping wet to the police commissioners' office, he was, of course, searched. In a canvas bag strapped over his shoulder were found, first, a little case containing needles and thread, a zinc drinking cup, a pocket knife, two pocket handkerchiefs, and 40 francs in notes and gold. On the sight of this money the police commissioner at once concluded the man had stolen it, and began to question him and to call him a thief. But at that moment the official was surprised by his subordinate drawing out of the inextinguishable canvas bag two well-worn volumes of poetry, one by Alfred de Musset the other by Victor Hugo. The literary baggage of the prisoner puzzled the commissary so much that, contrary to the custom of such officials, he designed to listen for a moment to the explanations of the supposed thief. He declared the money was his own, and that he had worked hard to earn it. He had run away from the police to avoid the very misfortune which had now happened to him, that is to say, capture, and a night to be spent in the lock-up. He declared he was neither a rough nor a thief, nor anything but a hard-working, but, perhaps, eccentric, individual. He was not a vagabond, because during the winter he always had a lodger at his house; but during the summer his great delight was to live in the open air, basking in the sun in the day and enjoying the coolness of the night. He neither stole nor begged in his wanderings, for he lived on the savings he had put by in the winter, during which he worked night and day as a porter at the Central Market. As he was never drunk anything but water, he was, by great economy, able to live on a franc a day, and to save at least two francs. While at work he always carried his money every week to the savings bank, but when the swallows returned he always found it impossible to resist the temptation of drawing out his savings and taking his flight to the woods. The deceased's head struck against a surface water pipe, but he got up again, whereupon the prisoner struck him several more blows, knocking him on to the doorway. The prisoner then left with his friends, but Adams, who did not at once show signs of being seriously hurt, succumbed to his injuries.—The prisoner was committed for trial, bail being refused.

A CARMAN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

David Johns, carman, of Battersea Park-road, was charged, at Staines, with causing the death of a middle-aged carpenter named George Adams, of New-street, Staines. On August 4th a "beanfast" party drove up to the Crooked Billet public-house, Hanwell. A fight took place outside the public-house. Adams stood talking to the landlord at the door, when the prisoner, it is alleged, came up and deliberately struck him a blow on the chest, knocking him over some wooden steps. The deceased's head struck against a surface water pipe, but he got up again, whereupon the prisoner struck him several more blows, knocking him on to the doorway. The prisoner then left with his friends, but Adams, who did not at once show signs of being seriously hurt, succumbed to his injuries.—The prisoner was committed for trial, bail being refused.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON AN OXFORD-STREET FIRM.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, William Watts, a commission traveller, and Kate Watts, a dressmaker, said to be the daughter of the male prisoner, were charged with being concerned together in forging and uttering cheques and obtaining money and goods by fraud.—It is alleged that they went to Messrs. Gask's, Oxford-street, and purchased a dress, tendering a cheque in payment. The difference between the supposed value of the cheque and the price of the dress was given, as the prosecution alleged, to the bankers, marked "Drawer not known." A person named Watts lived at the address given, but he was not the prisoner, and he knew nothing about the cheque. The prisoners were also charged with being concerned, in conjunction with John Elkin, a wool roller, in perpetrating a similar fraud on a firm at Peckham.—All three prisoners were remanded.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.

Alfred Saunders, dealer, of Stotfold, was charged at Hitchin with enticing from her home Rebecca Ellen Trahmore, a girl under 18, at Potter's Bar, on August 6th.—The girl denied that she lived at the house of her uncle, the landlord of the White Horse Inn, Potter's Bar. She had known the defendant about a month, and on the 8th he asked her to go to his home, and as he said he would marry her she went the same evening at half-past nine. They arrived at Hitchin at half-past eleven, and slept that night under a haystack in a field. Next morning they went to Baldock, and slept that night at the Victoria Inn, both occupying the same bed. She gave him £1, who then went away. After she left Potter's Bar the defendant did not ask her if she wanted to go back.—The defendant was remanded in custody, and will on Monday be brought before the Barnet magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the alleged offence was committed.

"Kindly send me a recipe for Eccles-cakes," writes "G. G." Make some puff paste, or, as is often done by the thrifty household cook, collect the scraps and pastry from puff paste,

SIR CHARLES DILKE ROBBED.

Edward Breyer, a tall young fellow of 25, described as a footman, was charged at the Westminster Police Court with stealing from the town house of Sir C. W. Dilke, at 78 Sloane-street, a tin cash-box, containing £200 in gold and silver, £40 in Bank of England notes, some keys and memoranda, and a receipt for £25,000, the property of Sir Charles Dilke.—Sergeant Edwards informed the court that Sir C. Dilke, being out of town, his house was in charge of the servants, one of whom, the prisoner, on Monday raised an alarm that thieves had been in the house. It was found that the cash-box containing the money and other things named in the charge had been abstracted from the drawer of the writing-table in the hall of the dining-room, but no sign of the house having been broken into could be discovered. On a search being made some of the money was found in the prisoner's drawer, and he was charged, on suspicion, with the robbery. He then confessed that the robbery had been carried out by himself and the caretaker's brother, that they divided the money between them, and that the latter had taken the cash-box away with him, saying that he would "drown" it.—Miss Abraham, secretary to Lady Dilke, deposed that she left 78, Sloane-street on the evening of the 9th instant, locking the cash-box in a drawer of a pedestal writing-table which stood temporarily in the front dining-room. When she returned to the house on Monday she was told of the robbery, and found that the money and other things named in the charge were missing. The prisoner was charged by the police at the time. Witness telephoned to Sir Charles Dilke, who had replied that he did not wish to prosecute.—The prisoner put no questions to the witnesses, and Mr. Shell remanded him for a week for further evidence and to give the police an opportunity of arresting the other man implicated in the charge.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

A shocking occurrence has taken place at the Talacre and Grenant lead mine, near Holywell. A ganger, named Isaac Williams, was driving a level underground with three other men, Thomas, Robert, and Ishmael Williams, and on his return, after a very brief absence from the level, he heard a great rush of water that had evidently been tapped from an old working. He narrowly escaped with his life, without being able to render any assistance to the three men, who were all drowned. The deceased leave widows and large families.

A BOY'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A boy of 12 was charged at the Lambeth Police Court with being of such a disposition as to be beyond the control of his parents.—The father of the lad said he had been a source of great trouble and anxiety for some months, frequently running away from home and staying out for days and nights. The other morning the father was preparing a bath for him, and left the room for a few minutes. On his return he found that the boy had cut his throat with a carving-knife. When asked what he did it for, the boy replied that he did not know.—The magistrate remanded him to the workhouse to see what could be done with him.

A CADGER, AND PROUD OF IT.

At the London County Sessions, Samuel Thompson, an old man, was brought up to receive sentence as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond.—An officer of the Mendicity Society informed the court that the prisoner had been repeatedly convicted, and, in spite of caution after caution, was continuously appearing in one or other police court of the metropolis. When he was last taken into custody, and the inspector asked him his occupation, he answered, "I'm a cadger, and I'm proud of it. I have been so all my life, and I intend to remain so." He was a most abusive beggar, and a very successful one as well. His ordinary practice was to frighten ladies into giving him something, and if they wouldn't help him he would take something whenever he got the chance.—Sir Peter Edlin, Q.C., sent him to prison for twelve months, with hard labour.—Another beggar, known as "Captain Kelly," and who was very violent, was sent to gaol for eight months' hard labour. He was the adviser and leader of the mendicants, and trained young children to beg.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Mrs. Quigley, the sister of a man named Arthur Day, who was arrested last week for bigamy, has informed the police that Day threw his first wife over a precipice into Niagara River, near the Falls, on July 27th.

Mrs. Quigley says that she stood apart while Mr. and Mrs. Day were talking together on the brink. Her back was turned, and she did not see the murder, but says she turned and missed Mrs. Day. She asked her brother what had become of his wife, and he confessed that he had pushed her over. He told her that he had married another woman a few weeks previously, he was afraid of being prosecuted for bigamy. Day's second wife says that her husband had been suffering terrible mental agony for some time previous to his arrest. Nearly every night he screamed in his sleep, and she distinctly heard the words, "There she goes down! My God! see her white face!" The body was found at the foot of the precipice described by Mrs. Quigley, and Day, who had been arrested for bigamy, will now be tried for murder.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY AT CAMBERWELL.

Mr. Wyatt held an inquest at Camberwell on the body of John Houlding, age about 32, and believed to have been a medical man, who was found dead on Tuesday at his residence, No. 58, The Albany, Camberwell.—The deceased, according to the statement of Mr. Phillips, the estate agent, had occupied the tenement since April 6th last, and he was in the habit of going away for weeks at a time. He lived alone, and when at home his wants were attended to by one of the neighbours. He was believed to have relatives in a good position, but they never visited him. The agent had not seen him since June 21st, when he paid rent in advance. On August 9th one of the neighbours complained of a bad smell arising from No. 58. By Tuesday morning this became unbearable, so the door of the tenement was forced, and the deceased was found stretched out dead on the floor of the kitchen. The place was swarming with flies, which stung every one who entered. By the side of the body were bottles and glasses containing chlorodyne, cyanide of potassium, and other poisons, sufficient in quantity, Dr. Gallie said, to kill a thousand people. There was also some jam in a plate, with which poison had evidently been mixed. Dr. Gallie expressed the opinion that the case was one of suicide, and said that the body was so decomposed that it would be impossible to make a post-mortem examination. Sevenpence farthing in money was found in the room.—William Gudge, an elderly gentleman, living at 65, The Albany, said that he was the only man in the buildings with whom the deceased associated. He was very reserved in his manner, and seldom spoke of relatives, but he did tell witness that he was educated at the Naval Schools at New Cross. He was not a temperate man. When he came home the worse for drink he would throw the tables and chairs about the rooms. They carried on most of their conversation in Latin, and five weeks ago, when witness last saw him, he said in that language, "I love you exceedingly." Witness never saw him again, and he died all that time.—It was stated that the brother of the deceased had been inquiring after him that day, but he was not present now, and it was not known where to find him.—The jury returned an open verdict of found dead.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

A great fire broke out the other morning at Lancelot-place, Brompton-road, S.W., and was not subdued until very serious damage had been done. The flames were first discovered on the extensive premises of Messrs. Stimpson and Co., builders. A large two-story flatted structure, covering over thirty yards of ground in one direction, used for the purpose of workshops and machinery rooms and full of material of the most inflammable character, suddenly became ignited. When the first body of firemen arrived on the scene the state of affairs was so alarming that engines were ordered out from nearly every fire-station, and aid was also despatched from the central station, Southwark. The flames had by noon attacked the Trevor Congregational Church, in Trevor-square, and also a large private house and great range of stables in the Brompton-road belonging to Messrs. G. S. Ward and Sons. The stables were filled with valuable horses at the time of the outbreak. These were only rescued with the utmost difficulty. The firemen had to work with the greatest energy to prevent an enormous conflagration, and, as it is, the damage is very serious.

LAW-SUITING.—Dr. King's Foundation and Estates Lawyer, without necessary, even paying costly fees. They perform all the business of recovery, without cost of administration and expenses. Dr. King's Firm removes all heavy and difficult cases, and settles them quickly. All expenses—*Legal*

SCENE AT PADDINGTON VESTRY.

A special meeting of the Paddington Vestry for the purpose of discussing a resolution of the vestry relating to cases of diphtheria in the district was conducted in a very disorderly manner. By issuing a second resolution calling the meeting at ten past five minutes past nine o'clock instead of half-past nine, Mr. Judge's friends arrived early, and voted him to the chair. The minority, which was afterwards converted into a majority, protested, and for two hours the proceedings were of an uproarious character. Mr. Judge's motion was eventually put to the meeting, as follows:—"That the vestry of August 5th, 1890, proposed new sewer in Westbourne-terrace, be rescinded, such resolution being as follows:—"That in view of the occurrence of a second case of diphtheria at 144, Westbourne-terrace, and the very bad state of the drainage of the adjoining houses, it be recommended to the vestry to abolish the existing system of combined drainage at the rear of 142 to 143 there, and to construct a 12-in. glazed stoneware pipe sewer in extension of the existing sewer in Orange-street to a point opposite the entrance to the Great Western Railway store-yard in Westbourne-terrace, at a cost as estimated by the surveyor of £400, and that the work be proceeded with forthwith by the vestry's jobbing contractor." Mr. Judge argued that that would be a great waste of public money. The resolution was negatived by seventeen to eight.—A motion was ultimately carried for the adjournment of the vestry.

DETER

THE THEATRES.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.
COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Freeman Thomas on Saturday inaugurated his ninth season of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts with a genuine success, the excellent programme attracting an audience that completely filled the noble theatre. The orchestra, skilfully directed by Mr. Gwendolyn Crowe, did justice to the varied instrumental selections, including the Coronation March from "Le prophète," and grand selections from Verdi's "Macbeth" and "The Godoliers" of Sullivan; also two clever novelties from the pen of Mr. Crowe; an interlude entitled "Music hath charms," and a waltz entitled "Yours always." To Mr. Crowe praise is due for the orchestral arrangement of the "Macbeth" music, but a curtain call may be recommended.

Gillott's characteristic intermezzo, "Loin du Bal," and Bogdanoff's march, "Puentes del Sol," were also welcome additions to the repertory of these concerts.

Mr. Cardeus being unable to occupy his post as leader, a skilful deputy was found in his son, Mr. Bernhardt Cardeus. In the ranks of the orchestra were to be found most of our best instrumentalists, and the most conspicuous success of the occasion was that made in the splendid overture to Rossini's masterpiece, "William Tell," in which Mr. Edward Howell (violincello), Mr. Radcliffe (fiddle), and Mr. Dubrule (oboe), greatly distinguished themselves.

So far as the quality of the orchestra is concerned, there can be no doubt that it will be found more than equal to all demands.

Madame Marie Rose on Saturday made her first appearance at these concerts, and was welcomed with the applause due to her many merits. In Weber's scene, "Softly sighs the voice of evening," she was severely tasked, and won her chief success in the Habanera from "Carmen" and in her share of the "Rigoletto" quartett, which was enthusiastically encored. Madame Belle Cole, Mr. B. Davies, and Mr. B. Foote, also contributed well-chosen selections. The instrumental solos played by Mr. Radcliffe (fiddle), Mr. Hutchins (bassoon), and Mr. Hamilton (piccolo), added considerably to the general enjoyment, and the concert was one of the most successful of the many given under the management of Mr. Freeman Thomas. It is worthy of note that the theatre has been tastefully redecorated, the stage in Oriental style, with the back panels occupied by a beautiful picture of the Bosphorus, painted by Mr. Bruce Smith. The season has begun prosperously, and seems not unlikely to prove exceptionally successful.

GAETY.

The highly favourable impression made by the American comedian, Mr. Nat Goodwin, on the occasion of his début lately before a British audience, was fully confirmed on Saturday by his second impersonation, that of the bookmaker, in Mr. J. W. Farnie's comedy of that name, originally produced by Mr. Edward Terry, who himself first enacted the title part. As both actors were excellent in their diverse interpretations of the generous self-sacrificing professional betting man, they may be contrasted without invidious references.

If the English actor incited louder laughter by the breadth of his drollery, the enjoyment of the audience was certainly not less than at the quietly restrained fun of the American player, the difference between the two marking the essential distinction between farce and comedy.

A welcome naturalness is seen in whatever Mr. Goodwin does, which gives such semblance of reality to his assumption as begets illusion, if not for the incidents of the play, at any rate for the chief personage who develops them. Such a character as the bookmaker, who not only pays off the heavy mortgage upon a respectable old peer's family home, and derives his lordship's pretty daughter with a ransome which wins her a sum of £40,000, but more wonderful still, rescues the earl's son and heir from the disreputable misalliance he has effected by claiming the crafty demimonde adventures as his own wife—such a character, we repeat, is surely to be looked for anywhere but on the turf, and in the betting ring.

The part, however, as played by Mr. Goodwin, while amusing the audience by its quaint eccentricity served to show what what histrio expression he was able to differentiate between the high-bred gentleman delineated in "The Gold Mine," and the low-bred, but equally chivalrous Cockney displayed in "The Bookmaker."

The adventure was played with infinite spirit by Miss Jeanie McNeely. Other of the dramatic persons found most noteworthy but still efficient representatives in Messrs. W. Farren, Davies, Smith, C. Glancy, D'aniel, Nelly C. Thorne, and Frank Ward, with Nelly C. Leclercq. The players of the other female parts call for no favourable comment.

MARYLEBONE.

Last week Mr. E. Colchester revived "The Silver King," with Mr. Leonard Outram in the character of Wilfred Denver, in which he acquires himself in a highly commendable manner. The same praise is thoroughly due to Miss T. Waldron in the part of Nelly Denver. The other characters were capably enacted by Misses S. Fane, B. Stanley, E. Stewart, L. Bay, M. Ray, A. Beaumont; Misses F. Dudley, F. Hibbert, F. Owen, L. Egerton, G. Carlisle, W. Enson, W. D. Martineau and H. Warne. The company work well together, and the performance as a whole was highly creditable to all concerned. Mr. Colchester is proving himself an enterprising theatrical manager, and he has an energetic lieutenant in the person of Mr. H. Barri.

NEW QUEENS.

Last week the Novelty Theatre was reopened under the above name, the play selected being "The Corsican Brothers," which was fairly well acted by a good all-round company, the principal male parts being allotted to Messrs. C. Bennett, G. Byrne, H. Crane, N. Clarke, C. Steyne, Drury, T. Browne, and W. Blake. The female parts were allotted to Mrs. J. F. Brian, Misses M. Brian, K. Ling, and A. Pitt. Mr. J. A. Cave is the manager, and he announces his intention to run the theatre on the "popular prices" principle, it is to be hoped the venture will prove successful.

BRITANNIA.

On the programme, Mrs. S. Lane described her holiday production, "My Jack," as "full of excitement, laughter, and tears, from the rise to the fall of the curtain," a qualification which commands the drama at once to the notice of the Britannia patrons. The principals of the Britannia stock company give an admirable representation of the Survey drama, and it is not surprising that this piece has taken rank with the most successful productions of the season here. Mr. Algernon Sims plays nobly the parts of Jack Moreland, and Miss M. Marshall is earnest and artistic as Dorothy Prescott. Misses J. H. Moore, W. Stoddard, G. B. Bigwood, J. Munro, W. Glanney, W. Gardner, and H. W. Varnie give excellent readings of their respective parts, and the acting of Misses Oliph Webb, L. Howe, and L. Kelsey is commendable. "My Jack" was followed by a musical variety entertainment, after which

was played a comedietta, entitled "Alive and Kicking."

CAMBRIDGE MUSIC HALL.
Mr. William Riley's commodious hall in Bishopsgate has been well patronised since the holidays, and the present programme bids fair to enjoy great popularity. Miss Marie Loftus, to whom is accorded an exceptional welcome, wins much favour with her well-rendered Irish ballads; and the four Sisters Jonghman, attired in neat and becoming costumes, create a most favourable impression with their well-rendered glee. Mr. James Fawn selects three songs from his repertoire, and needless to say, he interprets them with all his wonted humour, hitting off the salient points of the Tommy Atkins with marked success. Miss Vesta Tilley, in Newmarket attire, essay a descriptive song about turf matters, which is apparently to the liking of the audience, though it cannot be said to come up to the same standard as some of this clever male impersonator's previous efforts. Miss Jessie Hill extols the virtues of the "Vagabond Boy," and narrates in humorous song and patter her experience in one of the suburban cockney paradises; whilst Miss Marie Collins, with her picturesque costumes and effective dancing, is warmly applauded. Mr. Tom Bassett, as a bloodthirsty pirate, proves entertaining with his semi-dramatic business. Other entertaining items are contributed by Misses Tenayson and O'Gorman, Leclair and Leslie, Tom Ploon, and the Wilson and Poluski troupes. The Two Macs go through their diverting knockabout business to the delight of the audience, and there are also appearing here the Sisters Wallace, diutists and dancers. The entertainment Mr. William Riley is just now putting before his patrons is a most liberal one, and it is remarkably well-staged and carried through under the direction of the courteous acting-manager, Mr. E. V. Page.

STRATFORD.
The entertainment given at Mr. A. Frederick's theatre during the holidays was an excellent one, viz., "Tales to the Last," a stirring drama in four acts by Mr. W. J. Whitbread. The piece is full of humour, the interest is sustained throughout, and startling situations follow in quick succession. In the third act a novel and realistic mechanical scene illustrates an explosion in a coal mine, the working out of which evoked applause. The company was a most capable one, and included Misses J. P. Moon, G. Bellamy, V. Ferrar, W. Clement, P. Clarendon, and J. Humphries; Misses R. Dana, A. Graham, and A. Brophy.

PARKHURST HALL.
Some highly successful revues have lately been given at this theatre, under the direction of Messrs. Driver and Perfect. The holiday programme was a most liberal one, embracing Mr. Sidney Grundy's successful comedy, "Mamma"; a laughable comedy-drama, called "The Earl's Daughters"; and a series of musical selections. Owing to the success of this venture, the management intend to cater in a much more liberal style, for which purpose it is intended to shortly close the theatre for redecoration and enlargement.

The Royalty has been taken by Miss Harriett Jay from the 15th September, at which date Mr. Buchanan's comedy, "Sweet Nancy," will be transferred there to continue the run cut short at the Lyric. Miss Annie Hughes, the main attraction of the piece, remains in the cast.—Mr. Kemble, required by Mr. Tree, having returned to his allegiance, has rejoined the Haymarket company, his part in "Nerves" at the Comedy being now taken by Mr. Gilbert Farquhar.—Ouida, whose florid jewels have often been adapted by others for the stage, is emulous of becoming a dramatist herself first hand, and, aiming at the highest game, is writing a piece for no less distinguished an actress than the great Sara Bernhardt herself.—"Tricking a Tee" is the title of a new one-act piece, by Mr. Edwin Drew, shortly to be put on at a West-end theatre.—The clever eccentric comedian, Mr. Forbes Dawson, lately recovered from his severe illness, has written a comedy, with the sporting title of "The Outsider," which is to see the light before long at a matinée performance.—When Miss Cissy Grahame, is compelled to give place at Terry's to its popular master, she will cross the Strand with "The Judge" and Mr. Penley to the Opera Comique.—Mr. Buchanan has stated publicly his intention to answer Mr. John Coleman's explicit charge against him of appropriating the incidents of Mr. Coleman's adaptation of an old French drama seen literally repeated in "The English Rose," just produced at the Adelphi. It would seem, however, that both these playwrights were borrowers. One wonders what the actual sufferer, the French dramatist, would have to say to this squabble.—Miss Calhoun, the new Vashni Dethie in place of Miss Olga Brandon, is engaged to make her next appearance at a Parisian theatre in a new play by Sardon, consequently a French piece.—It is virtually settled that Mrs. Langtry shall play "Cleopatra" at the Princess's in September. Mr. Bourchier is to be the Antony.—Mr. George Paget is rehearsing Mr. Lubcombe Scarelli's new comic opera at the Globe, where it will shortly be produced.—For the forthcoming production of "La Cigale," at the Lyric, Mr. Horace Sedges has just engaged the real live donkey whose comicalities in the same opera have been setting the Parisians in roars of laughter.—Mrs. Lancaster (Miss Bella Wallis) has engaged M. Marius as her stage-manager for the Shaftesbury.—On Monday "Theodora," with Miss G. Hawthorne in the cast, will be revived at the Grand Theatre, Islington; "Monte Cristo" at Sadler's Wells; "The Stowaway" at the Britannia; "The Green Bushes" at the Marylebone and the Elephant and Castle; "The Dangers of London" at the Pavilion; "Is Life Worth Living?" at the Stratford; and "Little Jack Sheppard" at the Standard.—Mr. Ernest Miles, of the Pavilion Theatre of Varieties, have just completed a life-like picture in pen and pencil of Mr. Henry Betty, the well-known theatrical patron.—The directorate of the Alhambra have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax.—Mr. H. A. Freeman, the acting-manager of the Grand Theatre, is, we are sorry to hear, suffering from an attack of gout.—It is rumoured that Sadler's Wells Theatre will shortly be transformed into a music hall.

THE CANTERBURY LUNACY CASE.
ARREST OF BADGER.

Badger, the ex-detective, who figured prominently in the Canterbury lunacy case, has been arrested at Folkestone by the Chancery tipstaff, who was accompanied by Mr. Andrews, the agent of Mr. Churchill, solicitor, London, and assisted by Mr. Taylor, superintendent of the borough police. Badger was committed on June 3rd last by Mr. Justice Chitty in the Chancery action of Jones v. Badger for contempt of court in committing a breach of an injunction restraining him from dealing with Miss Jones's property, pending the lunacy proceedings. Badger had since that date eluded the vigilance of the officer, but was captured on Wednesday evening at an inn situated in a secluded spot just outside of Folkestone. He was brought from Folkestone on Thursday and lodged in Herne Bay Gaol.

THE NEW CROSS TRAGEDY.
INQUEST AND VERDICT.
SINGULAR DISCLOSURES.

DR. TOWNSEND.

THE HUSBAND'S FAUTE.

Dr. Townsend, at the coroner's inquiry held at Deptford, said his wife was not averse to his going to America, in fact, she was very much in favour of his buying some property there that his brother had written to him about, and of accompanying him. He had every confidence in De la Motte's honourable conduct. De la Motte had been expected to meet witness in town on the night of the tragedy to dine with a friend. Witness had also asked his wife to the dinner, where he was to meet an old friend, but she told him she could not, as she had an engagement.



MRS. TOWNSEND.

THE WIFE'S SECRET—"I HAVE TO PUT ON TWO FACES."

Mrs. E. A. Pearce, living at Stratford, said: I have known Mrs. Townsend between four and five years. I have seen her from time to time by arrangement at different places—railway stations and waiting-rooms. We had some refreshment together—the generally had whisky and soda. I saw her about seventeen or eighteen months ago with a gentleman (whose name I did not know) in the Mile End-road. I had not seen her then for some time. The gentleman left us and went into the London Hospital. Mrs. Townsend said he was a gentleman friend of hers, who was going in for anatomical studies. She told me a lot of her troubles. I don't know what made me say it, but I asked, "Are you really married?" She said, "Yes; I have to put on two faces." I said, "You have plenty of everything, and you ought to be happy." But she replied, "There is something now." She tried to laugh it off. She said, "Instead of loving my husband, I am not so sure I love him now." The gentleman afterwards came out and they got into a cab and drove away. On the 10th of July I met her by appointment at London Bridge. She asked me to befriend her. I said I would if I could do anything for her. She said, "Can you let me hide in your house for about eight days? No one will ever dream of my being there." She said her husband was going abroad, and she found she could not go. She said, "Oh, I can never go now, Lizzie." I tried to induce her to go. The last letter I ever had from her was on July the 31st, making an appointment at Deptford Station for between twelve and one. I kept the appointment myself, but she did not. In consequence of her not keeping the appointment, I wrote this letter (which came to hand, and was received by Dr. Townsend after his wife's death).—

Mr. Fred. West Esq., Stratford, said: My dear friend—it is utterly impossible for me to comply with your request. Do, done, consider, and think over what you say. I do not know what you mean by "two faces." Pay as when you can. Do not go for God's sake, disown yourself. His name you no good. See what I have come to. If you are in earnest and think better of it, go and see Mr. T.—He is yours, and after all, it is only the thoughts of a fool. Why forfeit honour and all?—I will go and get a friend there. I will if that will relieve you. All letters, also the ticket, stand me a loss. I will meet you at London Bridge any time you choose. My clothes are too shabby to come so far, if you should have expected it. Things would have been better. Au revoir, ma cherie.—Write as soon as possible to your friend, Lizzie.

Mrs. Townsend always asked me to destroy her letters, and I have done so.

SEEKING TO PURCHASE PRUSSIC ACID.

For ten weeks prior to her death Mrs. Townsend had occupied rooms at Park-road, New Cross. Dr. Townsend had never slept there, and had not been once there during the week prior to the death of his wife. He was staying with Dr. Esmond, so as to make him acquainted with the patients. Mr. De la Motte frequently visited Mrs. Townsend, and occasionally came to lunch, though there were other visitors as well. At Mr. De la Motte's lodgings the following note, without date, was found:—

Dear Dr. De la Motte—I am just off to 15, Park-road, so, after all, I shall not be from Hatton House. The rooms do not look comfortable. I am not in a fit condition to go to the Strand. Indeed, I am not going there this morning. Come round and see me if you can, if you have nothing better to do. I expect K. will be around. I feel real miserable.—Yours sincerely, Louisa Townsend.

Mr. De la Motte visited the house about three o'clock on the afternoon of the day of the tragedy, and after a short absence returned about four o'clock, his manner being as usual.

In the course of the day Mrs. Townsend seems to have sent out for two bottles of whisky. One was brought by the servant one by one of her little boys. One of these bottles was in the omnibus found empty.

When Dr. De la Motte returned at four o'clock, the landlady went for Mrs. Townsend, and found her in her bed-room panting on her dust-clothes. She was told that Dr. De la Motte was waiting, and she merely replied, "Oh." She declined having anything to eat, saying she was going out presently. Mrs. Townsend then added that she was sorry for the trouble she had put witness to, referring, as witness thought, to the upstairs there had been at the house.—Mr. Hay, a chemist in New Cross-road, testified that at about five o'clock on this afternoon, Mrs. Townsend, was a customer, sought to purchase from him some prussic acid, saying it was for Dr. Townsend. He said he did not care to serve it, and if he did it would have to be entered in the poison book. She said she was a doctor's wife, and would sign the book. He produced the poison book, and commenced making the entry in compliance with the Act. He had not got further than "1st, St. 90, Dr. Townsend—prussic acid," when he asked what she wanted it for. She said to poison a dog. He said he would go round to the house and do it for her. She said no. He then asked her to bring the dog round to him, to which she again said no. He said it was more than his business was worth to let her have it, and she went out of the shop. She was very cool, but smelt a little of alcohol.—A dispenser assistant to Dr. De la Motte, said he did not care to serve it, and if he did it would have to be entered in the poison book. The dispenser said he would not jump into the Liffey. He produced a photograph representing Burns' encounter with a shark in the Mersey. The magistrate dismissed Burns, on his undertaking not to dive into the Liffey again, and advised him, for his own sake, to confine his attention to the Mersey in future.—Mr. Montagu said the police had treated Burns very kindly, and allowed him to take brandy after his arrest.

The Magistrate: Indeed, I think he must have required it, after being ten minutes in the Liffey.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE STATION.

Mr. John Troutbeck, coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry at the Westminster Hospital, respecting the death of William Vivian Howe, aged 56, a caretaker, lately residing at 23, Great Chapel-street, Westminster.—Mr. Frederick Ashton, a commercial traveller, of St. George's-road, stated that on Sunday he was on the platform of the Westminster Bridge Station waiting for a train to Ealing. As the train entered the station he saw a man suddenly dart across the bridge when the tide was only half in, a circumstance which startled the magistrate, owing to the well-known horrible stench of the river.—Harry Montagu, who is Burns' manager, deposed, amid great laughter, that Burns was the champion diver of the universe. Mr. Montagu added that he went to the Swan public-house, kept by the father of the prisoner, and asked the prisoner, "Is it correct that you shot a man?" and he replied, "Yes; a man whose name I did not know. He came to me this morning and called for drink, and I told him I thought he had had sufficient and to leave the house. At the same time he stumbled against me. I had a revolver in my hand at the time, and it accidentally went off. After the man fell I informed my father, who ordered me to take the man to the hospital." Mr. Sydney said the prisoner only got the revolver on the previous day and brought it to the bar to show it to some persons.—Mr. Birrell (the magistrate) said that doublets that was so; but it was a highly improper and dangerous thing to bring the pistol into the bar loaded.—The prisoner was remanded, Mr. Birrell accepting the bail of the father of the prisoner in £50 to produce him in three weeks' time, when it was thought that the wounded man might be well enough to give evidence.

EXCITING SCENE OFF ILFRACOMBE.

Intelligence reached Ilfracombe the other evening of a sad boating accident which occurred at Combe Martin, a village six miles from Ilfracombe. Two ladies, named Mary Day, aged 26, and Louise Day, aged 19, and a gentleman, named Charles Day, aged 20, a student of Charing Cross Hospital, London, who were on a visit to their father, and mother, engaged a boatman, named Parkin to take them round the estuary from Watermouth. When some distance from the shore the boat capsized, and all were drowned.

Thomas Milton, 56, of Lingham-street, Stockwell, had an arm amputated at St. Thomas's Hospital on Saturday. He had been terribly mangled by a circular saw at Messrs. Sutton and Dudley's saw-mills, Telford Park, Streatham. A British syndicate has incorporated two companies called the American and Anglo-American Brewing and Malting Company of Chicago and the Columbia Beer and Biscuit Company. Both have a capital of a million and a half dollars. The first company will start several big breweries and the other will operate houses on the plan of Spiers and Fonda's. The stockholders of the two companies are the same.

A telegram received early on Saturday morning states that the formal session of Halland to Germany took place at three o'clock the previous afternoon. Herr von Boetticher, as representing the emperor, was met on the landing stage by Governor Barkly and the principal inhabitants. The article of the Anglo-German agreement was read, and the German and British flags were hoisted amid a salute of twenty-one guns to each flag. In the evening a grand banquet was given.

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MR. BALFOUR ON
MR. GLADSTONE'S METHODS.

INGENIOUS PREMISES.

Addressing a meeting of his constituents at Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, on Saturday, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in response to a vote of confidence in the Government, which was enthusiastically received, said Gladstone as the last election had done all that could possibly be expected of it, for all three members elected as its representatives were Conservatives. He felt convinced that when the fight for our national unity was re-fought Salford would achieve another similar triumph. (Cheers.) Referring to the valedictory address which Mr. Gladstone delivered before taking his well-known holiday, the ex-Premier, he said, only touched upon two topics. The first was one which was occupying an amount of public attention hardly commensurate with its intrinsic importance, the late mission in respect to the affairs of Malta. On that subject Mr. Gladstone delivered

A MOST GLADSTONIAN SPEECH.

He did not bring forward one definite or categorical accusation against the Government, but he spoke in a manner calculated to fill the public mind with vague suspicion respecting the action which Lord Salisbury and the Colonial Office had taken in the matter. He would have left the British public to suppose that the present Government of all Governments in the world—had done something to diminish the rights of our Protestant fellow-subjects in Malta, and that they had sacrificed those rights in order to obtain the favour of the Roman Catholic majority. Provision has been made for nearly the usual number of detachments (last year was exceptional in that respect), about 500 officers and men from the Eastern Division R.A. being accommodated in the first of the two weeks, during which the meeting is to continue, and about an equal number drawn from the two other territorial divisions in the second week. The old designations of Southern Division and Northern Division have been somewhat given up, but practically retained, for the brigades represented by the first arrivals in camp on Saturday are all located in the metropolis, in the valley of the Thames, or on the south coast; while the majority of those to occupy it in the second week will be drawn from Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, and other northern districts, or from the West of England. The inconvenience experienced last year of having about three times as great a population in camp during the second week as during the first will not be repeated. Another change is in the right direction is the transfer of the sleeping tents for all the brigades to the north-western field, which, being on a natural slope, is most effectively self-drained. The officers' sleeping tents retain their old position in the officers' field, flanked by the hospital and medical staff tent, but in the field near the water tower there remain this year only the great dining tent and the guard tents, which have been removed from their old position at the gate nearest the R.A. barracks. The canteen tent retains its old position, but a special tent for the accommodation of the sergeants has been attached, with its own special entrance and its own staff of waiters. The catering arrangements for the men too, have been transferred within the month from the Royal Artillery to the association, and Major Praeger, president of the canteen committee of his own brigade (2nd Middlesex Artillery), has been placed in charge of this important branch of the fortifications with every prospect of popularity for the new departure. The scramble for breakfast by both sergeants and men on the day unfrequent occasions when at the batteries has to be commenced before six a.m. will give place to an orderly arrangement permitting every man, no matter how early the parade, to get his cup of tea or coffee or his rasher and eggs before going to work, and at half the cost that had to be formerly paid by those who succeeded in the scramble for early breakfast. So far a judgment can be formed beforehand, the change made by Lieutenant O'Neill and by the N.A.C., will add to the comfort and health of the camp, and are likely to be changes of a popular character.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.
With respect to the distribution of commands and the formation of the division into brigades and batteries, the old lines have mostly adhered to. Colonel Nicheson, the commandant of the school, has placed Colonel E. M. Stewart in command of the camp, to replace Colonel Mitchell, who since last year has retired from the active list, and the office of camp brigade-major has been taken up by Lieutenant-colonel W. V. Clay, 8th Lancashire Artillery. The in-coming division of 800 officers and men consists of seventy-nine gun detachments of nine or ten men each, formed into sixteen batteries and into four brigades, each containing four batteries. The 1st Brigade, which contains nine detachments of the 1st Essex Brigade, six from the Cinque Ports, and two from the far west (Devon and Cornwall), has been placed under the command of Colonel S. L. Howard (commandant 1st Essex), and for adjudant he has the advantage of the services of Captain F. H. Wren, City of London Artillery. The 2nd Brigade is also in command of a field officer of the 1st Essex, the popular Colonel Garrett, but the four batteries composing it belong to Kentish brigades, its seventeen detachments being made up of five from the Royal Arsenal Brigade, four from Plumstead, and four Blackheath, Gravesend, Gillingham, and Faversham. Captain Forsey, 1st Kent, is Colonel Garrett's adjutant. The 3rd Brigade consists of twenty detachments, twelve sent by the 2nd Middlesex Brigade, and eight by the 1st Sussex (Brighton). It is under the orders of two of the most active and popular officers of the 2nd Middlesex, Lieutenant-colonel Pearson, who commands, and Lieutenant C. M. Hodges, who is the adjutant of the brigade. Lieutenant-colonel Coles, City of London Artillery, is in command of the 4th Brigade, which is the strongest in the division. It consists of ten detachments of the City brigade and fifteen of Lord Truro's brigade, the 3rd Middlesex Artillery.

ARRIVAL OF THE 1ST DIVISION.
The first arrivals of the in-coming division reached Shoeburyness between two and three o'clock, having left Fenchurch-street by a special train, punctually and safely got off by Mr. Stride and his staff at the appointed time, 1.3 p.m. The train was met by the continental train to join the Duke of Edinburgh at Kisenheem. M. de Stael, the Russian ambassador, was present on the platform to take leave of her royal highness. Mr. Baxter has held an inquest at Whitechapel on the body of Dorothy Bernasini, aged 4 months, the daughter of a jeweller, of High-street, Whitechapel. The child was in charge of a girl, and was found dead by her side. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A case of such terrible brutality towards his wife on the part of Arthur Deacon, aged 25, of Salisbury-street, Bow, was disclosed at the Thames Police Court on Saturday that the magistrate sentenced him to four months hard labour, ordered a judicial separation, and an allowance of 8s. a week to the wife.

THE COMPETITIONS.
After the usual Sunday parades for divine service, for inspection by the commandant, for guard mounting, and the directions of the

R.A. engineers, the shooting for prizes commenced at an early hour on the 11th inst. with shell practice at 1,500 yards with the Palliser R.M.L. gun for a series of four prizes, worth in the aggregate £25, and given respectively by members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, by the Earl of Londesborough, the 2nd Middlesex Artillery, and the N.A.A. Competitions were also commenced at the same time for a series of prizes offered for the best performances in gun shifting, or repository work, a branch of artillery science which always excites the keenest emulation at Shoeburyness. A new prize has taken its place in the programme for the encouragement of exercises of this description. It is a handsome challenge cup offered by the proprietors of the *Financial Times* to the winners of the association's repository badge, that is to say, the most meritorious repository team in either week of the meeting.

3RD BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS.

While the artillermen were preparing for their August campaign on the 10th the enterprising Colonel Wickenden, the commanding officer of the old 11th Middlesex (now the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers), had around him, at St. James's Hall, a host of friends and admirers of the "Wallace Battalion" at a church parade. Canon Cadman (chaplain) officiated, and the great organ, with the regimental band and the drums, were brought into requisition to enhance the attractions of the choral service.

THE ARTISTS' ENCAMPMENT.

On Saturday, after a week of very useful military instruction, and combined with all the enjoyment that fine weather could afford, this battalion struck its tents and departed much to the regret of the fair residents of Woking, for whom the sight of a couple of hundred well-behaved, well-dressed, and self-respecting Volunteers, seems to have been a sensation, all the more agreeable on account of the strong contrasts the Artists' camp offered when compared with some of the encampments of red-coats which have been formed in the vicinity.

J. W. SHARPE.

The now famous Surrey bowler, J. W. Sharpe, was born in Nottinghamshire on December 9th, 1865, but qualified to play for Surrey by residence. He has been a tremendous acquisition to the powerful southern eleven, and is at present at the head of the first-class professional averages of the year, second only to the famous Cantab, Mr. S. M. J. Woods. His bowling against Notts last week was very remarkable, as he obtained no fewer than eleven wickets for 22 runs. Last season he was at the head of the Surrey bowling averages in all matches, with a record 113, although he was second to Lohmann in first-class averages.

GUINNESS AND CO.

On Saturday the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel.—Mr. Guinness took the chair, and said he deplored the retirement of Sir Edward Guinness from the directorate, but the board would always have the advantage of his advice. The trade had been good, and the profits showed an increase of £7,000. This he attributed to more productive malt and cheaper hops, which, however, they had only used during a portion of the financial year. They had an increased sale of bye-products, and had made arrangements for the sale of carbonic acid gas, which is given off in the process of brewing. The sale would no doubt prove profitable. So far a judgment can be formed beforehand, the hand the change made both by Lieutenant O'Neill and by the N.A.C., will add to the comfort and health of the camp, and are likely to be changes of a popular character.

RAID ON NIHILISTS.
A telegram from the *Guardian* correspondent of the 9th inst. states that the police have made a raid on a meeting place of Nihilists at Onches, near Chamouix, and found a score of Nihilists in conclave. A search was made for infernal machines supposed to have been concealed there after the raid in Paris on October 20th.

MR. R. J. MCGREDY.

When one reads of the really remarkable achievements accomplished on the bicycle by Mr. R. J. McGredy, of the Dublin University Bicycling Club, one is seriously impressed with the rapid strides cycling has made of late. Only a short time since Mr. McGredy rode a mile in 3 min. 26 sec.

which is the fastest time ever made on any kind of machine.

He is a champion among champions, and some of his best performances are—five miles in 13 min. 16 sec., and two miles in 5 min. 15 sec.

In one hour's ride he has covered twenty-one and a half miles, and from six to twenty-one miles his times are the best on record. His twenty-one miles' time is 56 min. 4 sec.

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LAST WEEK'S LAW INTELLIGENCE AND POLICE.

A SOLICITOR DIVORCED.

MARYAN V. MULVAIN.—The petitioner was the wife of a solicitor of Newcastle-on-Tyne. There was no defence.—Mrs. Harriet Frances Maryan said she was married to the respondent on the 25th of July, 1885, at Newcastle. After the marriage they resided at Windsor-terrace, Newcastle. She subsequently found that the respondent drank to excess. He stayed out late and on many occasions when he came home in the morning he was in a state of intoxication. The anxiety caused by the conduct of the respondent made her very anxious, and she then complained to her parents and also to respondent's father. The respondent made no improvement in his conduct, and, as her health had given way for some time, she did not live with the respondent, but went to her father's house. Her father communicated with the father of the respondent (Mr. Alderman Mulvain) and in his presence the respondent promised to treat her better for the future, but he did not keep his word. She went to Tynemouth by the advice of her medical attendant. At that place the respondent treated her very badly. On the 3rd of July, 1885, he left her without warning. He went away early in the morning, as if he was going to business. He took nothing with him, and after that she never heard anything of him for eight weeks. At the end of August the respondent came to Windsor-terrace, where she was living. She received him kindly. He wished to remain there that night, but she refused to allow him to do so unless he explained where he had been during the eight weeks he had been away. He refused to make any explanation, and he then went to his father's house. From that time the respondent had never been in her house to stay. She had seen him in the streets and coming out of public-houses. She had on several occasions spoken to him, and scolded him to return home, but he made her no answer. She heard last September he was going abroad. He told her the day before he started that he was going. The respondent sailed for Bombay. On the day he returned he had been absent from England two years and two days. He never gave her any information as to his movements. In February of the present year she saw him come out of a public-house. She spoke to him on that occasion, and he then told her he had not a spark of love for her.—Mr. John Swan, father of the petitioner, gave evidence corroborative of that of the petitioner as to the conduct of the respondent. He received an anonymous communication informing him that the respondent was going away. He followed the respondent to Liverpool. Respondent was then in the company of a woman named Hall. The two embarked on board the Teutonic, for New York. He engaged a detective to follow them.—Mr. Lucas, a private detective, proved following the respondent and Hall to New York. On board the respondent introduced Hall to him and his wife. He knew Hall and the respondent cohabitated together in New York.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and adjourned the hearing till next sittings.

ALLEGED TURE LIBEL CASE.

PENNETH V. GALE.—Lord Pennington brought an action against the proprietors of the Licensed Victuellers' Mirror to recover damages for alleged libel contained in an article in that paper, imputing in-and-out running to plaintiff's horses trained at Exton Park stables, especially in the case of a horse named Carmine. The defendant by his pleadings admitted publication, and denied that the words were published either falsely or maliciously further, he denied that the words bore the meaning which plaintiff alleged, or otherwise defamatory meaning, and alleged that the words were not defamatory of the plaintiff. In addition, he said that so far as they consisted of allegations of fact, the words were true in substance and in fact, and so far as they consisted of expression of opinion they were fair comment on matters of public interest.

The matter came before the court on an appeal by the defendant against the decision of a judge at chambers striking out three paragraphs of statement of defense, but on the facts being stated their lordships said there was nothing urgent in the matter, and adjourned the hearing till next sittings.

A SHIP ON FIRE.

SALVAGE CLAIM.—In the Admiralty Division, before Mr. Justice Butt and Trinity Masters, the Barry Dock and Railway Company, owners of the steamer Firefoot, brought an action for salvage services rendered to the s.s. Roxburgh, of Liverpool, on the 28th February last. At the time she had a cargo of about 3,200 tons of coal, and was on fire in the athwart ship bunker in the Barry Dock. The fire increased to an alarming extent that at one time it was thought reasonably necessary to scuttle the ship. By reason of the service of the Firefoot the progress of the fire was arrested, and the necessity of scuttling the steamer was avoided, together with the great loss which would have been necessarily consequent thereon. The Roxburgh, an iron steamer of 2,100 tons, was of the value of £18,000.—The court awarded £350, increasing the tender of £300.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

ELOPEMENT FROM EDMONTON.

Ellen Elizabeth Ward and John Dawson were indicted for stealing a pipe and other articles worth £15, belonging to Charles Ward. The female prisoner is the wife of the prosecutor, landlord of the Crown and Horseshoe, Edmonton, to whom she had been married for about seventeen years. Dawson had for a long time been a customer at the house. On the 9th of June the prosecutor missed several articles from his house, and found that they had been taken to a house in Millbrook-road, Brixton, and that the money, which had been secreted in the mattress in his bed-room, had been stolen. The police traced the two prisoners to Cardiff, where they were found living together as man and wife.—The jury found both prisoners guilty.—Mr. Littleton sentenced the male prisoner to two years' hard labour, and discharged the woman on her husband entering into recognisances to bring her up for judgment when called upon.

FIVE YEARS FOR FRAUD.

Henry Stanley, a hawker, was indicted for obtaining, by false pretences from Thomas Softly Ware, of the Hale Nursery, Tottenham, a quantity of flowers and ferns, value £5.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and several previous convictions were proved.—He was sentenced to penal servitude for five years.

STEALING AND RECEIVING.

Robert Dickenson, 34, bricklayer; Charles Laurence, 44, bricklayer; George Waite, 26, and John Henry Waite, carmen, were indicted for breaking and entering the warehouse of Elliot Smith and stealing thirty-five dry rollers and other articles, value £50.—The prosecutor is a confectioner carrying on business at 127, Turnpike-lane, Hornsey, and on the 12th of July his premises were broken into. Dickenson had the key of the warehouse and about the same time he was discharged. It was proved that George Waite called on a dealer in metals, named Monk, previous to the 12th of July, and that they went to the Stapleton, in Hanley-road, and there saw Dickenson and Laurence, who drove up in a cart, and the articles alleged to have been stolen were offered for sale, the price asked being £5.—In the result John Smith, alias Henry Waite, was discharged. Dickenson was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, and Laurence to six months' hard labour.

INTERESTING HOTEL CASE.

GORDON AND HOLLANDS V. SILBER AND WIFE.—The plaintiffs were the proprietors of the Hotel Metropole, and Mr. Martin Silber, who had since become insolvent, stayed there in 1889, and paid his account in May he was joined by his wife, Lady Lucy, and they had with them a great quantity of luggage. They lived there until August, when Mr. Silber left, and his lady remained until September. He had paid money on account, and the plaintiffs now sued for the balance due, £310 1s. 1d., and they claimed to detain the separate property of Lady Lucy to answer this claim. Lady Lucy counter-claimed to have her separate property delivered to her.—Lord Justice Lopes, in giving judgment, said the real question was whether the plaintiffs were entitled to detain the separate property of Lady Lucy on account of their claim. The plaintiffs, as bankrupts, were bound to receive all who came as guests, and so long as they remained guests to keep safely and secure their goods, and they would have been liable to damages had the goods been lost. The plaintiffs knew no distinction between the goods of the husband and those of the wife, and they both became their guests. Had Mr. Silber taken goods there that he had stolen, the plaintiffs would still have been liable for them. As a compensation for the liability of an innkeeper for the goods of his guests, the law gave him a lien upon those goods for his claim against the guest. It seemed that the innkeeper had a lien upon the goods, because he was bound to keep them safely and securely. The goods received here were the goods of Mr. Silber and his wife, and the goods were received as belonging to them. The husband and wife were removed as guests at the hotel with their baggage, and

had been posted were found in the possession of the accused, and when arrested he admitted his guilt and was committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

ARMERANS IN BAD COMPANY.—Maurice Hogan, a bricklayer, a servant, and Lillian, his daughter, a flower seller, were charged with being concerned in stealing a gold watch and chain and a guinea from the person of Captain John Roberts, an American gentleman staying at the Inn of Court Hotel.—Captain Roberts deposed that on Friday night he met the prisoners in a tavern in the Tottenham Court-road, and stayed for two or three hours in their company. He was sober when he entered, and his watch and chain and guinea were safe. He estimated the value of his watch and appendages at £20. About eleven o'clock the prisoners persuaded him to go with them to a house in Colvin-place, somewhere off the Tottenham Court-road.—He was "screwed," and he remembered a struggle with a man or two. He was knocked down and fell on his back. His friend then came in and they went back to their hotel, where witness missed his watch and guinea.

Bernard Tamplin, the gentleman friend alluded to, stated to be a senator of the United States, who wore a very heavy gold chain, did he went into the public-house to fetch Captain Roberts out. He saw him in the company of the prisoners, but he could not tell the time. Afterwards he followed him in a cab down to the house alluded to, and on getting inside he saw him lying on his back in the passage. The prisoners and three or four others were standing around him, and a lot of people were outside.—Mr. Newton:

"Two.—Mr. Newton: Who went with you in your cab?—Witness: The prisoners and Captain Roberts (Laughter).—Mr. Norman: He means that the prisoners went in one cab and he and Captain Roberts followed in another.—Joseph Hampton, a boy living in Windmill-street, said he saw the prosecutor and his friend enter the house, and they were both then wearing chains. Subsequently he heard a noise in the house, and he looked through the keyhole. He saw the prisoners trying to lift the prosecutor up. Prosecutor's friend came out and drove witness and some other boys away. As the second gentleman was entering the door again a strange dog ran up from Colville place, and, snatching at his chain, got his watch out, but did not succeed in carrying it away. The gold ring came off, and witness picked it up. At this moment the male prisoner was in the act of dragging the prosecutor into the street. His waistcoat was wide open, and his watch and chain had disappeared. Some litters dropped out of his pocket, and the female prisoner picked them up and gave them to him. The second gentleman then told the first one to come away, as it was "a bad place." A cab was called, and witness was asked to go with them to their hotel, and on their arrival the first gentleman said that he had lost his watch and chain. Then they both went to the police station and reported the occurrence. He should say that the gentlemen were in the house about half an hour.—Mr. Norman: You are sure that the gentleman was wearing his chain?—Witness: Yes sir. I remember it well, because a boy shouted out, "Look there he's got a dog's chain on." (Laughter.)—Some further evidence was given and the prisoners were remanded for a week.—Mr. Newton, calling up Senator Tamplin, advised him not to wear his heavy chain exposed to the service of the Firefoot the progress of the fire was arrested, and the necessity of scuttling the steamer was avoided, together with the great loss which would have been necessarily consequent thereon. The Roxburgh, an iron steamer of 2,100 tons, was of the value of £18,000.—The court awarded £350, increasing the tender of £300.

THE MEDICAL STUDENT AND THE BARMAID.

HOPPS V. HOPPS AND HAWESLEY.—Ellen Elizabeth Ward and John Dawson were indicted for stealing a pipe and other articles worth £15, belonging to Charles Ward. The female prisoner is the wife of the prosecutor, landlord of the Crown and Horseshoe, Edmonton, to whom she had been married for about seventeen years. Dawson had for a long time been a customer at the house. On the 9th of June the prosecutor missed several articles from his house, and found that they had been taken to a house in Millbrook-road, Brixton, and that the money, which had been secreted in the mattress in his bed-room, had been stolen. The police traced the two prisoners to Cardiff, where they were found living together as man and wife.—The jury found both prisoners guilty.—Mr. Littleton sentenced the male prisoner to two years' hard labour, and discharged the woman on her husband entering into recognisances to bring her up for judgment when called upon.

FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW.

GARRETT V. GARRETT AND SKYE.—This was a divorce suit, a remarkable feature of the case being that the husband's suspicions in regard to his wife were first aroused by seeing some "footprints in the snow" in the path leading to his house after a heavy fall of snow.—Mr. J. H. Garrett, the petitioner, said that he was a coach builder. He married the respondent in 1885, at the Registry Office, Swindon. There were three children. A man named Lawrence came to live at the house as a lodger, and after a time he received a letter in regard to him. Lawrence was now dead. In February, 1889, there was a heavy snow fall at Swindon.—Mr. Barnard: Did you notice anything in the garden after the fall?—Witness: Yes, I saw "footprints in the snow" of a man.—Did you speak to your wife about it?—Yes, but she would not stop in the room.—A few days afterwards she remained out all night. She has never been back to live with me again.—Did you afterwards get a letter in Smith's writing?—Yes. It commenced, "My dear Jack," and it asked whether he was tired of her. It finished, "Your loving and affectionate sweet heart, LIZZIE."—Evidence was then given of the respondent and co-respondent living together, they passing as Mr. and Mrs. Smith.—A decree nisi, with costs, was granted, with custody of the child.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Mansion House.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AND LARCENY.

—Edward Boustead, assistant cashier to Messrs. Peake, Ward, and Co., tea dealers, Fenchurch-street, was charged with stealing a sum of money, amounting in the aggregate to nearly £1,000, belonging to his employers.—Mr. Hood, solicitor for the prosecution, said that a week previous the prisoner stayed away from business on account of illness, and an examination of the books took place which led to the discovery of the defalcations, and the prisoner was arrested at Scarborough, where he was found living with a young lady who had accompanied him from London.—The prisoner was remanded.

Bow-street.

POST OFFICE FRAUD.—Alfred Smith, a postman, was charged with stealing a letter containing two postal orders. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Doubleday, a clerk in the confidential inquiry department, that a number of letters had been missed addressed to the Dulwich district. In consequence a post letter was made up and duly extracted from the boxes at the head of the boxes, and the letters that

had been posted were found in the possession of the accused, and when arrested he admitted his guilt and was committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

AMERICAN IN BAD COMPANY.—Maurice Hogan, a bricklayer, a servant, and Lillian, his daughter, a flower seller, were charged with being concerned in stealing a gold watch and chain and a guinea from the person of Captain John Roberts, an American gentleman staying at the Inn of Court Hotel.—Captain Roberts deposed that on Friday night he met the prisoners in a tavern in the Tottenham Court-road, and stayed for two or three hours in their company. He was sober when he entered, and his watch and chain and guinea were safe. He estimated the value of his watch and appendages at £20. About eleven o'clock the prisoners persuaded him to go with them to a house in Colvin-place, somewhere off the Tottenham Court-road.—He was "screwed," and he remembered a struggle with a man or two. He was knocked down and fell on his back. His friend then came in and they went back to their hotel, where witness missed his watch and guinea.

Bernard Tamplin, the gentleman friend alluded to, stated to be a senator of the United States, who wore a very heavy gold chain, did he went into the public-house to fetch Captain Roberts out. He saw him in the company of the prisoners, but he could not tell the time. Afterwards he followed him in a cab down to the house alluded to, and on getting inside he saw him lying on his back in the passage. The prisoners and three or four others were standing around him, and a lot of people were outside.—Mr. Newton:

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—August 6.
The Speaker took the chair at 12.15.

GRIEVANCES OF ARMY DOCTORS.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. On a vote of £224,800 for medical establishment, Dr. FARQUHARSON called attention to some grievances of the Army doctors. The question of title was the chief grievance.—Mr. MacNEIL was in the case of the army doctor, who, he was certain, laboured under real and substantial grievances; they should have equal rights and privileges with the non-combatant officers, or the Royal Engineers.—Mr. BARTLEY, as a member of the committee that sat on the subject last year, thought it extraordinary that men who belonged to one of the noblest and greatest professions in the world, should have a craving for the titles of colonel, captain, and so forth. He looked upon the medical service as paid fairly and liberally; it was more liberally paid than any other branch of the Army. After twenty years' service they were allowed to retire with £1 a day, and a good supply of doctors could be got on the present terms. Most of the grievances were more sentimental than real. Mr. E. STANHOPE thought the committee of the doctors had been fully stated. As to pay and pensions, if the recommendations of the committee had been carried out, they would have increased the cost of the department by £1,000 a year. The question of title was the main one. The doctors wanted to be called generals, colonels, majors, and captains. He did not wish to argue the matter now; he desired the profession to be thoroughly contented, but he was bound to look to the feeling of the Army in the matter. He was not prepared to come to any decision now, as he was consulting the military authorities on the subject.

DOCTORS FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. A. O'CONNOR objected to the way that the supply of drugs was obtained for the Army, and contended that wholesale firms should be allowed to compete for the contracts for drugs. He moved to reduce the vote by £1,800.—Mr. E. STANHOPE undertook to see whether as good a supply could not be got from other sources.—The reduction was then withdrawn, and the vote agreed to.

CONDITION OF THE MILITIA.

On a vote of £1,000,000 for the pay and allowances of the militia, Mr. W. BARTRELL urged that the Secretary for War should make the militia not only in mass but in reality third and fourth battalions in addition to the two in the regular Army. Every encouragement should also be given to the officers to make themselves absolutely efficient.—Colonel BAXTER thought the training of militia recruits was the most important point, and that the present system of training was not the best.—Dr. FARQUHARSON was informed that it was difficult to get recruits.—Major ILASCO thought twenty regiments a year should be sent to drill at Aldershot.—Mr. E. STANHOPE said he had looked very carefully into the condition of the militia. In the vote was an increase of £60,000 a year, which was a substantial proof of his desire to have efficiency; but he was not prepared to yield to the numerous demands for increased grants till the present system was fully tried. It was the habit in the House to deprecate the militia, but Sir E. Wood spoke in the highest terms of the militia regiments that come under his notice. Some of the proposals made meant a large increase in expenditure, which he would not be justified in incurring at present.

THE ISOMANIE CAVALRY, &c.

Mr. TANNER moved to reduce the items for the yeomanry cavalry by £1,000, in order to give some assurance that something would be done in connection with that most useless force.—The reduction was at once negatived, and the vote was agreed to.—On a vote of £65,000 for transport and rations, Sir W. HASTRILL congratulated the War Office on having 16,000 horses that could be used in case of necessity.—Dr. TANNER asked about the supply of horses.—Mr. E. STANHOPE said no difficulty was found in getting a sufficient supply.—The vote was agreed to.—On a vote of £3,045,100 for war material, Sir W. HASTRILL asked what was the belief and conviction of the Minister of War upon the new magazine rifle, for a good many officers thought it was not the best weapon. He asked about the labours of the committee upon it, when the manufacture of it began, and the amount of expenses incurred.—

Mr. E. STANHOPE then resumed the debate on the Foreign Office vote, complaining that we had gained no advantage under the Anglo-German agreement.—Mr. S. SMITH drew attention to the way Madagascar was being handed over to France.—Sir JAMES FRASER stated that the terms of the agreement with France could not be disclosed till Monday, and it was, therefore, impossible to discuss the Madagascar question on its merits.—The debate was accordingly adjourned; and the House adjourned at 7.30.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

THE ALFRED-FRANCIS AGREEMENT.
Lord SALISBURY laid upon the table the agreement arrived at between this country and France with respect to several matters with which the two countries were concerned in Africa. The agreement provided for the recognition by France of our protectorate over Zanzibar, while this country in return recognised the protectorate of France over Madagascar. Both sides had not only reserved the rights and privileges of the subjects of each, but had also given the most explicit guarantee to the missionaries and missions as to the freedom of religious practices and teaching. The agreement also drew a line of delimitation between the sphere of activity of the Niger Company and of the French Government south of the Mediterranean. That line extended from Say, on the Niger, to Barro, on Lake Tchad, and was to be so drawn as to comprise in the sphere of action of the Niger Company all that fairly belonged to the kingdom of Sokoto. By this the Niger Company benefited considerably, giving it a large portion of the western shore of the lake. The chairman of the company had expressed himself well content with the arrangement. Commissioners would be appointed by the French and British Governments to determine the line between the two extremes mentioned. Nothing that had been done affected the rights of the Sultan of Turkey with respect to the regions to the south of his Tripoli dominions.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

FOREIGN OFFICE VOTES.
On this vote Sir J. FERGUSON explained briefly the Anglo-French agreement. This gave rise to a short discussion, in which Mr. SUCHEMAN and one or two other members expressed disapproval of its terms.—A debate on the mission of Sir J. LINTON SIMMONS to the Vatican followed, a motion by Sir G. CAMPBELL for the reduction of the vote being defeated by 102 to 61.—A motion for the reduction of the vote was moved by Captain VANCE to test the feeling of the House in reference to Madagascar, and was defeated by 102 to 61. The vote was ultimately agreed to.

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HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

DUNLIN CORPORATION BILL.
The Commons' Amendment to this bill were considered, and a long discussion arose on a motion by Lord HINCHINBOTHAM that their lordships agree with the amendment restoring the clause which gave the corporation the right of collecting the municipal rates.—Lord SALISBURY pointed out to the supporters of the Government the very serious responsibility they would incur if they gave a vote which would involve the dropping of the bill.—The Commons' amendment was agreed to by 29 to 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

LONDON GATES AND BARS.
The Lord's amendment to the bill for the removal of gates in the metropolis were considered.—Captain VERNER moved to amend the Lord's amendment with the view of emphasising the decision of the Lords by making it clear that compensation should be given to the owners of lands affected by the removal of their gates, and not to occupiers. This was negative by 77 to 71.—Several other amendments to the Lord's amendment were moved, and the debate was ultimately adjourned to allow Sir John Lubbock, who promoted the bill on behalf of the London County Council, to be present.

TURNS REDEMPTION.

Sir M. H. BEACH informed Mr. Gray that the Government, during the recess, will give careful attention to the memorial, signed by nearly seventy members of the House, seeking for the appointment of a commission to inquire what amendment was necessary in the law of title redemption, and would doubtless be able to announce their decision which matters stood at present.

MUTE CHILDREN (SCOTLAND), THE POLICE, AND THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (MONEY) BILLS.

GALLERY OF BRITISH ART.

Lord HAMPTON, who had given private notice of his question, asked whether any steps had been taken to provide accommodation for the numerous sets of pictures made recently to the nation, and for those pictures which had been promised, which promises it was to be hoped would come to maturity hereafter.—Lord CHARNWOOD said there had been considerable discussion in the press and elsewhere as to where these pictures should be placed. The Government had not neglected the question, but were endeavouring to ascertain and fix as far as possible the general views of those interested as to the mode of dealing with the pictures which had been given to the nation for the purpose of establishing a gallery of British art. A meeting had been held at the Royal Concert Hall, and it was agreed that the British Art Gallery should not be under the South Kensington Department, but under an independent board; and after considerable discussion it was agreed that the east and west galleries at South Kensington could be converted into a fitting gallery, and that an arrangement had been made with the Imperial Institute a fitting entrance should be made to the gallery—a fitting and dignified entrance. At a public meeting of receptionists it was agreed that the east and west galleries, and Captain Shaw was communicated with, who reported that with some alterations the proposed new gallery could be made fireproof. This was the position in which matters stood at present.

BILLS ADVANCED.

The Commons' amendments to the Bills of Sale Bill and the Bankruptcy Bill were considered and agreed to. The Tenants Compensation Bill, the Expiring Leases Contingent Bill, the Public Works Loans Bill, and the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, passed through their remaining stages.—The House adjourned at 5.23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

REMOVAL OF GATES BILL.

Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE resumed the debate on the consideration of the Lord's amendment to the bill authorising compensation for the removal of bars. He understood that negotiations between the President of the Local Government Board and the representatives of the London County Council on the subject had come to nothing, and that the right hon. gentleman felt himself unable, in consequence of the way the question was put from the chair, to make any further amendment to the Lord's amendment. He therefore asked the House to reject the Lord's amendment. He held that no precedent could be shown for giving compensation in these cases, and to give it would retard, if not defeat, the application of the bill.—Mr. GARNETT attempted to point of order he must address himself to the chair.—Dr. TANNER: Certainly, sir. Well, Mr. Courtney you will pardon me if I really, with natural indignation, rise to defend the charge.—The CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the epithet is certainly not outside Parliamentary usage. It is also sometimes not without Parliamentary justice. (Hear.)—Dr. TANNER: I rise to a point of order, and I say this much—that everybody knows about the House Secretary and about his Dungarvan experiences. ("Oh" and "Order")—The CHAIRMAN: If the hon. member rises to a point of order he must address himself to the chair.—Dr. TANNER: Certainly, sir. Well, Mr. Courtney you will pardon me if I really, with natural indignation, rise to defend the charge.—The CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the epithet is certainly not outside Parliamentary usage. It is also sometimes not without Parliamentary justice. (Hear.)—Dr. TANNER: I say it is an outrage. (Order, order.)—The CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Sit down. The hon. gentleman has failed to obey my order, and he must instantly apologise to the House for the language he has used or I shall have to proceed to further measures. (Cheers.) Dr. TANNER: If I have in any way offended which I, unfortunately, fail to see—I shall, of course, express my due contrition for having offended. But at the same time—(cries of "Order")—I must really say this—(cries of "Order" and "Do not qualify it")—that I think the expression "vulgar" was a word that was uncalled for on the part of the right hon. gentleman.—After some further discussion, the vote was agreed to by 57 votes to 38.—Another amendment of the Lord's, providing for the laying down of noiseless paving where a bar was removed, was carried by 38 to 49.

MAJESTICATE.

Mr. HOWELL gave notice to move next session for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the appointment and removal of justices of the peace and their qualifications.

TAXES POWERS.

Mr. GARNETTE BENTINCK asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to the increases of bills, posters, and pictorial placards. And whether he would consider the expediency of subjecting these descriptions of advertisements to the imposition of a small stamp duty, according to the laws which have been in force in several foreign countries for many years past.—Mr. GOOSKE was always grateful to any hon. member who suggested a possible tax; and he was reminded that in France some small revenue was derived from large posters; he was not at all sure that they were a fair subject for taxation, but he preferred after some experience as he had that the County Council should consider whether to make a local tax upon them.

REPORT OF SUPPLY.

The report of Supply, after some discussion, was agreed to.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE PROLOCATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. JACKSON introduced the Appropriation Bill amid cheers, which was read a first time. In answer to Mr. SETON, the right hon. gentleman stated that the second reading of the bill would be taken to-morrow, and the committee stage on Saturday. An early sitting would be held on Monday, and by that means he hoped members would bring their labours to a close.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

Sir J. GOAT, in making his Indian financial statement, said he had nothing but a dull prosaic tale of prosperity to unfold. He had to declare a surplus of no less than £2,677,000 tons of rupees. In March last the Government of India took steps to diminish the surplus, and did so by £20,000 tons of rupees. If his revised estimate had been framed upon the same basis as the original Budget, the surplus would have been 3,600,000 tons of rupees. The improvement in the rupees had only accounted for 200,000 tons of rupees. The real cause of the improvement had been partly increased revenue and partly diminished expenditure. The net increase in the opium revenue was 1,070,000 tons of rupees.

Every head of revenue had shown an improvement, the total net increase being 1,637,500 tons of rupees. The reduction of expenditure was 1,349,000 tons of rupees. For the year 1890-91, the growth of revenue would be entirely due to the rate of exchange. Taking the rate at 1s. 6d. per rupee, the surplus would be 1,570,000 tons of rupees; but the House must not be too certain that that would be realised. But for the rise in the exchange he would have to tell that the finances of India were worth 560,000 tons of rupees. A rise of 1d. on 1s. 6d. per rupee would give 220,000 tons of rupees, and a fall of 1d. would be a loss of 1,020,000 tons of rupees.—Mr. BRADLAUGH, Sir E. LETHBRIDGE, Mr. MACNEIL, and other members spoke, and shortly before two o'clock the formal resolution setting forth the revenue and expenditure of India was agreed to.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS—AN ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

The royal assent was given by commission for forty-eight public and private bills, among them being the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Census (Scotland), the Factors' (Scotland) No. 2, the Partnership, the Reserve Fund, the Education of the Blind and Deaf Forces, the Education of the Blind and Deaf

(Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to expedite the construction of light railways in Ireland in the interest of the peasantry of that country.—Mr. T. M. HINCHINBOTHAM, however, complained that an opportunity had not been afforded to Nationalist members to put down amendments to the measure, and formally moved a verbal amendment to clause 1.—Colonel NOLAN expressed the hope that the amendment would not be pressed, and Mr. LABOUCHERE made two earnest appeals to the committee to allow the bill to proceed, with the view of relieving the possible distress which might occur in certain counties in Ireland during the winter.—Mr. LABOUCHERE, however, moved to report progress, which motion Colonel NOLAN and Mr. POLSTY begged him to withdraw.—Mr. LABOUCHERE declined, and on a division, which took place at three o'clock, it was defeated by 76 to 14. Immediately afterwards the committee divided on Mr. Hinchinbortham's amendment, which was rejected by a majority of 36-28 members voting for and 46 against it.—Mr. HEALY then moved to report progress, a motion which was defeated on a division by 75 votes to 14.—The question "That clause 1 stand part of the bill" was debated by Mr. CONYBEARE, Captain Verney, Mr. Dalton, Dr. Tanner (who was warned by the Chairman against trifling with the committee by indulging in irrelevant remarks), Mr. Murphy, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Healy. The committee divided at a quarter to four o'clock, and the clause was adopted by 75 votes to 17.—A discussion then took place on an amendment to the second clause, proposed by Mr. KNOX, and providing that the grand jury should meet in October instead of in November.—Mr. MURPHY while opposing the amendment, expressed the opinion that the bill was calculated rather to delay than to expedite the carrying out of railway works.—Captain VERNER thereupon attempted to move that progress be reported, but the Chairman summarily declined to put the motion. Further conversation took place, and at a quarter past four the committee divided the amendment being negatived by 66 to 26.—Several other amendments were moved by the obstructionists.—At a quarter to six the gas was no longer necessary, and the lights were turned out. At this moment the House presented an exceedingly disorderly appearance. Members in evening dress, as well as in morning attire, were to be seen sleeping in odd corners and upon benches. Those who were awake were jaded and tired to death. At six o'clock the House divided, and the bill was read a third time by 73 to 12.—The remaining orders were then disposed of, though not without opposition, and the House adjourned at 6.55.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

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THE EVICTIONS AT ST. LUKES.

A STANZA FROM.

The ill-fated squatters between the inhabitants of the condemned houses in Arbour-court, Golden-lane, St. Luke's, and the workmen engaged in their demolition, culminated in a conflict in which several persons were severely injured. It appears that an old man named Timothy Carey, who rents 4 Arbour-court, which was the scene of the affray, had fixed some old doors and other woodwork over the roof with a view to rendering the dwelling habitable as long as possible, and that these were yesterday removed by the workmen, by whom Carey alleged he was ill-treated. Later in the day a dispute arose between Carey and his friends and the workmen. On both sides bricks, trowels, broken beams, and tools of every kind were used, with the result that six or seven persons were seriously injured. One of them, Mary Ann Driscoll, an old woman of 60, had her head cut open. Carey was taken to the station, and will be brought up at the Clerkenwell Police Court. Three of the workmen, suffering from wounds on the head, were treated at the police station. The affair caused a great deal of excitement in the neighbourhood.

GAMBLING IN A TRAIN.

Henry Spring, alias Dicky, of 11, Union-terrace, Camden Town, was charged at Bishop's Stortford with illegal proceedings in a railway carriage on the Great Eastern Railway. He pleaded guilty. A number of detectives made a raid on a Newmarket special train, and found the accused, with fifteen others not in custody, gambling by means of dice. The dice-board, upon which was a large sum of money, was captured, and the dice box, with a shank bank note inside, was picked up on the permanent way.—The prisoner was remanded.

MOUNTAIN MESSENGERS.

For moving about in a region of eternal snow there is no one to equal the Norwegian snow-shoers.

Two years ago a little band of fifteen of these men were engaged by the engineers who are constructing the new line across the Andes, which is to connect Chile with the Argentine Republic. Their duty was to keep up communication between the various stations, a task which till then had been found to present insurmountable difficulties. The experiment appears to have been attended with complete success. The snow-shoers go about their errands in pairs. Their first passage was attended with no little danger, the tract being wholly unexplored. There were neither guides nor landmarks, but after a long search, the pioneers discovered a rivulet whose course served to guide them to their destination. Unfortunately two of the men on this expedition fell over precipices and received more or less serious injuries. These, however, still remain in the service, and the little band of mountain messengers with their wide snow-shoes now number thirteen, who receive £10 a month each, in addition to their free passage out.

CURIOSITIES OF SUNBURN.

Sunburn on the snow has been the subject of an interesting investigation by Dr. Robert BOWLES. Alpine climbers concede the curious fact (the *Daily News* says) that sun on snow burns more quickly than on rocks or heated valleys at a low elevation; and Dr. Bowles remarks that sunlight reflected from freshly fallen snow acts much more energetically on the skin than that reflected from older snow. Dr. Bowles, one brilliant day painted his face brown, and ascended the Horner Grat, where there was much snow. There were about eighty others making the ascent. The Admiralty decided that as Plymouth was an open port the claim must be disallowed. This decision rules out over precipices and received more or less serious injuries. These, however, still remain in the service, and the little band of mountain messengers with their wide snow-shoes now number thirteen, who receive £10 a month each, in addition to their free passage out.

THE SCENE AT THE SCAFFOLD.

A primitive scaffold had been erected, and the executioner and his man were there, clad in new military-looking uniforms, wearing as a scarfskin in his white silk tie a diminutive axe, just as a jockey might wear a horse-shoe or a little whip. It was his first execution, but he seemed to have every confidence in his big axe, his muscles, and his nerves. Just as the clock struck eight the magistrate commenced reading the judgment, and this done the doors were opened and Anna Mandotter began her last short walk. She was attired in a wide white gown with a belt round the waist, and there were still traces of beauty in her face, white and haggard as it was. She was 47 years old, but had still that straightness and, one might almost say, ladylike carriage which is so often found among peasant women in Sweden. She seemed comparatively calm, and the young chaplain who walked beside her was apparently more affected. Still the nervous twitching of her hands betrayed her fear.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

Having ascended the scaffold the chaplain said the Lord's Prayer, and whispered to her words of encouragement. Anna Mandotter then took her last look at this world, and laid herself down, slightly moaning as she did so. The executioner severed her head from the body with one stroke, his assistant holding it up to show that the law had been fulfilled. A second or two after it was in the hands of Professor Lindgren, from Lund, who, with a number of medical students, is going to further examine the body before it is incinerated. In Fiji the natives abandon their red and white stripes when they go fishing on the reef in the full glare of the sun, and blacken their faces. In the Sikkim hills also, the natives blacken themselves round the eyes as a protection from the glare of the sun on newly fallen snow. Dr. Bowles concludes that heat is not the direct cause of sunburn; but that it is probably caused by the violet or ultra-violet rays of light which are reflected from the snow.

MISS MACINTYRE MADE HER FIRST APPEARANCE AT KROLL'S OPERA IN BERLIN WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

An estimable lady of New York is going to find a refuge for homeless cats.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley arrived in Finsbury on Monday evening on their way to Lancashire.

The passenger tax has been reduced by one-half for excursions between Boulougne and Folkestone.

M. Aimé Pruvost has left almost the whole of his fortune, amounting to close on £1,000,000, to the city of Paris.

The German Emperor will, when in St. Petersburg, receive a deputation of German residents.

Fifty-eight people met their deaths in London last week through accident or negligence.

The new museum and picture gallery in Antwerp has been opened to the public by the burgomaster.

Different forms of violence caused seventeen deaths in London last week. Thirteen of these deaths were cases of suicide.

The theatre premises at Brussels, which are said to contain the Waterloo ball-room, have been sold to the adjoining convent for £10,000.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster entertained the other day the boys of the training-ship *Clio*, to the number of 150, to a day's outing at Eaton Hall.

The death is announced of an actor who was known under the stage name of William Champion. He was the father of Mr. E. J. Londen, the comedian, of the Gaiety.

A Michigan bachelor who, his advertisement said, was "67 years old, but rich," has received 250 applications from women willing to be his wife.

Tramps are causing some consternation at Penzance. The district is so overrun that the local vestry has applied to the authorities for more police protection.

The Philadelphia magistrates are determined to put down Sunday trading. Fifteen barbers have just been fined for keeping their establishments open on the Sabbath.

Sergeant-major Parke, of Stanley fame, has been rewarded for his heroism. He has been attached to the 2nd Life Guards, one of the Pumas offered to the Medical Staff Corps.

Five Belfast street loafers murderously assaulted P.C. Sleator the other night. It is questionable whether the officer, whose head was terribly battered, will recover.

There has just been placed in the Cathedral of Charkov, Russia, a clock of solid silver, weighing 600lb. It is to commemorate the Czar's escape from death in the railroad accident at Borki.

An Eastbourne cabman attempted to drive through a procession of London children excursionists, and when a policeman remonstrated he struck him with a whip. He was fined £1 1s.

In the ancient church of Heligoland we have lost an art treasure. There are certain paintings by Amelich executed on the panels of the pulpit, which are unique in their way, for the devil is depicted with a wooden leg.

At Crifield, in Rhenish Prussia, a house fell during a violent thunderstorm. About fifty people were in the house, twenty of whom were rescued unhurt, but nearly twenty were taken from the ruins.

At the working men's show of flowers in Edinburgh, nine plants were entered as shamrocks, but seven out of the nine had to be rejected by the judges as being only ordinary clovers.

The season now fast waning has been prolific in American visitors, who have profited a harvest for the hotels; the Victoria having had as many as 250 at a time, 150 arriving on one occasion by a single train.

One scholarship of £250 and two of £200 a year for three years will be offered for competition next month by the council of Westfield College, Hampshire, to enable women students to prepare for the degrees of the London University.

The memorial to the Prince Imperial which has just been completed at Chislehurst, represents him in the uniform of the Royal Artillery, in which regiment he served for some time after leaving the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1875.

The latest papers from Tonquin announce the arrival there of a portable cathedral. It was imported from the town of Kemb, and is of iron. It arrived in 834 packages, and is to be 180 feet long, 63 feet broad, and 50 feet high. It is said that a native convert is bearing the whole expense of the edifice.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Botanic Society was held under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Eddington. The report of the council showed that there had been a considerable accession of new members, and that the subscriptions were higher than in any year since 1885.

The German Emperor, in his speech proposing the health of Queen Victoria at a luncheon in Heligoland, said he was proud that the beautiful island had been regained by peaceful means. This was due to her Majesty, who attached value to living in friendship with him and his people.

At the London Bankruptcy Court an application for discharge was made by A. and W. Garnett, builders and contractors, Peckham. It was announced that the creditors would be paid in full, the failure being mainly due to the inability of the bankrupt to obtain payment on account of a contract which they had undertaken for the County Council.

Four youths were found guilty, at the Manchester City Sessions, of being concerned in a scuttling affray, which took place on Sunday night, August 4th, and in which several persons were seriously injured with knives and belts. John Dunphy and James Barlow were sentenced to five years' penal servitude, Robert Hartley to twelve months' imprisonment, and Thomas Penders to six months' imprisonment.

The receipts on account of revenue from 1st of April, 1890, where there was a balance of £5,220,261, to August 9th, 1890, were £29,082,501, against £28,195,339 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,521,063. The net expenditure was £21,373,735, against £22,053,069 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balance on August 9th, 1890, amounted to £1,197,061, and at the same date in 1889 to £1,292,661.

Orders have been given by the War Office for rifle ranges for the new magazine rifle to be constructed near the existing Ash ranges, close to the Fox Hills, and on the eastern side of Aldershot Camp. The 37th Company of the Royal Engineers went into camp for that purpose, at Great Bottom, Flash, and Tockington parties are to be supplied as found requisite by the three infantry brigades, each brigade in turn being required to have in readiness 900 men, with three officers and eighteen sergeants, to perform the necessary spade work.

Speaking at Chatsworth to an excursionist party organised by the Rosedale Liberal Union Association, Lord Hartington referred to the work of the session, and said that the delay and failure of measures did not prove any incompetence on the part of the Government or any want of harmony among the Unionist party. It was a mistake to let the Government by the amount of work it turned out in session. Credit must be given for the preservation of peace abroad and the protection of home interests.

One of Mr. Gladstone's most recent sentences numbered 216 words.

However, the wealthy Chinaman who died last month, was worth £15,000,000.

There is no one in the world so cheerful as the woman who knows she has a pretty smile.

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"The first shall be last." That's what every man says when he has a fresh baby in the house.

Financial losses arising from the recent tornado in Lawrence, U.S.A., are estimated at £240,000.

"When the sun's away" the servants have some difficulty in accounting for crockery breakages.

George Francis Train is going to fix another girdle round the earth. It is to be a fifty-seven days' one this time.

It is said that the author of the saying that "you must always take a man as you find him" was a policeman.

A New York brewer has recently taken to roasting chickens at his private residence. He calls them "home brood."

The marriage of Sir G. H. St. Leger, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Alice, daughter of the late General Sir G. H. St. Leger, was celebrated at the church of St. George, Hanover Square, on Saturday evening.

Some one has suggested that a convenient way of testing the affections of your intended is to marry another woman.

It is calculated that the American Government disburse more in pensions than it costs us to maintain our standing army.

There are about 1,000 mounted police in North-West Canada. They are equipped with 80 horses and twenty-four ponies.

In order to attend the diocesan synod at New Westminster, a clergyman walked 190 miles each way, besides travelling 300 miles by railway.

An express train recently ran off the rails at Ypres on the Bordeaux-Bayonne line. The fireman and engine-driver were killed on the spot.

In one of the London thoroughfares an enterprising grocer offers to purchasers of one pound of butter a life insurance policy of £100 for one month.

The Arundel Society has presented to the Burskin Museum at Sheffield a selection of chromo-lithographs, including a volume of Burskin's "Giotto and his Works at Padua."

A temperance fete is to be held in the new Waterlow Park, Highgate Hill, on Saturday, September 20th. The park has not yet been opened to the public.

The Government statistic of Victoria shows that in 1881 there were 43,706 Chinese in the different colonies of Australia, and that the number now is 47,433, or an increase of 3,727.

George M'Gregor, well known as the champion quoit player of England, died on Wednesday at South Shields. The deceased had been ailing for some time.

It is asserted that after the long vacation an effort will be made by the friends of Mrs. Maybrick to secure her liberty by means of a habeas corpus order.

Lady Weymouth had a narrow escape when she was looking on at a cricket match at Whateley, for the ball, which had been struck with great force, passed through the feathers of her hat.

The official returns show that 18,148,400 bottles of champagne were exported from France in the year ending March 31st, and 4,700,000 bottles were at the same time consumed in France.

A cave dwelling has been discovered at Oban. In it were human remains and the bones of animals, amidst a great quantity of shells, particularly those of whelks, cockles, limpets, and razor fish.

There are some novel gate-posts at the Limekiln Dry Dock in Three Colli-street, Limehouse. They are the jawbones of a whale, and go from the ground to a considerable height, forming a perfect arch.

Ratisbon has presented the Archduchess Marguerite with a palatial railway carriage as a wedding present. It contains a safe for her jewels and an arrangement of mirrors which will enable her to adjust her bonnet and back hair to a nicely.

Some 300 bachelors of Carlisle have formed an anti-musical association, binding themselves under a solemn oath not to marry any girl who plays the piano. Many young ladies are said to be taking to the violin or the guitar in consequence.

It is claimed for Miss Sybil Sanderson, of San Francisco, that she is the only soprano who can make higher tones than Patti. Massenet, the composer, has written an opera for her, in which occurs the musical marvel of a run to second upper A.

Madame Christine Nilsson's deafness is really the cause of her retirement from public life. She cannot always hear whether she is singing correctly or not. With a great many singers this is far different—it is their neighbours who pray for deafness.

A policeman arrested a man just as he was leaving gaol at Chesterfield. Mr. Justice Hawkins disallowed the officer's costs. The town council have now refused to pay them, and they are going to contest the order of the judge.

The Postmaster-general has notified that, in consequence of the delay and uncertainty owing to quarantine restrictions, the despatch of supplementary South African mails will be suspended until the arrival of the steamer from Lisburne.

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VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 6 p.m., or 12 m.

The close of the week shows no deterioration in the marksmanship of our Volunteer regiments. A careful comparison of the scores of the three hours of the year, in fact, prove, on the other hand, there is increased efficiency, although judging from the diagrams which have been published in certain papers, it would not be unreasonable to form an opinion somewhat antagonistic to good scores.

The results are, however, exceptionally good, considering it has been made by a body of men who have not had much practice in the use of this weapon.

But comparing it with that of our regular field batteries, it is decidedly below the average.

Unfortunately it is difficult to grasp from the daily published accounts from Shropshire a full idea of what really does take place at that great centre of military instruction. The details, as a rule, are dry, and the public won't take the trouble to look on the whole proceedings as a pantomime, for one particular reason—"For those who cannot stand the noise of a heavy battery in action, there are the repository competitions, where heavy guns are rolled up inclines, dismounted, and then sent to the parts of the field to teach things to as though they were toons canons of cork." This is simply ridiculous, and one sincerely trusts the boys who are competing for the repository prize will be fully able to appreciate the language of the writer.

Reproductive drill probably appears in the eye of the public to be at its best an uninteresting operation. Men in shirt-sleeves labour away with skids, handspikes, and ropes to share a gun from one carriage to another. Every nerve and sinew of the gunner is brought into full play. The trials are, however, so much声ed and so much told and periphrased over such a task ("Hail!"), assuming in action a gun-carriage was disabled; that minutes—say, seconds—were of value in order to bring it into action; again, there is where repository drill steps in, and the detachment which can go through all its works and movements in half a minute, and with a sign of master, may be the means of holding an important position or in turning the tide of battle.

Next to discipline and accuracy of aim, there is nothing which a gunner values more than a thorough knowledge of all kinds of mounting and dismounting guns. The work requires coolness, knowledge, and courage. Years ago it was my lot to see a gun lifted by a body of men who had never before smelt a villainous saltpetre, from its trunnions in a carriage into the very teeth of a fire of shrapnel and then fire themselves and make their opponents timber up and shoot. The only explanation of this extraordinary performance was that the gunners did not realize their danger.

After all, sticking to one's gun is the greatest virtue, though in defending a battery, your earthwork may be entirely destroyed. You stand to a gun until the magazine is blown up. Then, if any men are left, they and the battery will run, to the rear. It was my fortune once to be in a battery when the powder of the magazines of an 18-pounder gun had been shot away, and the officer in charge gave an order for the detachment to retire, but the No. 1 thought there was life in the old dog yet, and managed to get off a few wobbling shots, which, if they did not do much damage, at least added to the noise of the combat.

By the way, noise, in the days of which I was, was almost everything in a contest. Smoke burrals! "Come on, my lad!" "Let them taste steel!" "Ah! Those and such cry cries used to bray together as they ran, shoulder to shoulder, to victory. He who heard the sharp noise of the gun, and who put it to old Caesar's question he could not very well answer. But those days are now things of the past. Even smokeless powder will soon have to stand aside, and its place be substituted by a liquid charge and an explosive bullet which will speed on the instant of impact. A rifleman, too, has been tried for sporting purposes, and that on the 1st of September the new invention will be extensively used. Poor partridges! wonder how many will wake up dead without having the satisfaction of ever knowing how they were killed?

Have any of my readers read "A Summer Night's Dream," an article which has been appearing in the "United Service Magazine," and which is translated from the German by Captain Gurne, of the 1st Royal Lancers? The author proposes quite a revolution in our present tactical formation, and strongly urges the necessity of raising the position and increasing the efficiency of the non-commissioned officer. He boldly states that the last German war showed that little or no value was placed on the influence of the group leader, and that the English had been beaten because of having corrupted the sight of men when under fire. These remarks specially apply to our Volunteers, for there is no room to doubt that all events in the Home District, the non-commissioned officers should have more practical acquaintance with the science of cavalry than the officers.

According to a contemporary, the work at Strensham Camp was of a very practical character, including several field-days of troops of all arms. Experience was gained which cannot be obtained either at a regimental camp or an International Volunteer brigadier camp. The 1st Battalion L.I. were based at Strensham. The 1st Field Battery, the 6th Battalion Durham L.I., 872 strong, left the camp the day the Volunteers arrived. "It is not often a Militia battalion has the opportunity of seeing its like battalions, the 1st Battalion L.R. and 1st Battalion L.I. The 1st Battalion Durham L.I. were with the Volunteers, together with the 11th Field Battery. The 6th Battalion Durham L.I., 872 strong, left the camp the day the Volunteers arrived. "It is not often a Militia battalion has the opportunity of seeing its like battalions, the 1st Battalion L.R. and 1st Battalion L.I. The 1st Battalion Durham L.I. were based at Strensham. 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233 ALL AT FINSBURY PARK.

234 ALL AT CHELSEA, WEST END.

235 ALL AT NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

236 ALL AT LIVERPOOL.

237 ALL AT MANCHESTER.

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239 ALL AT LEEDS.

240 ALL AT SHEFFIELD.

241 ALL AT NOTTINGHAM.

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NATIONAL ARTILLERY MEETING.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The first experiences of the dwellers under canvas on Sunday were of the most unrelenting character. Rain of the most unrelenting character came down for many hours, but after midday it ceased, and the evening was as gloriously fine as the morning had been wretched and miserable. Things had not greatly improved until nine on Monday, when a contest of an interesting nature took place in knocking about a gun weighing 5cwt. from point to point of a long course of planted roadway, in one portion of which a ditch had to be crossed by the gun. Among eight teams of nine horses each entered for the event only three effected performances likely to secure a prize. The drill in all three cases was very good, and the times in two cases was wonderfully short. The competition came to a conclusion on Monday night, and the next day the R.A. umpires made their report of

THE REPOSITORY COMPETITION.

Eight squads competed, said the report, of whom six succeeded in completing "A" shift within the specified time of twenty-two minutes. The umpires placed these six squads in the following order of merit, and the council awarded the prizes opposite their names. Sergeant-major Maw's detachment, 1st Essex (Stratford), 25 min. 3sec., 85 points; Sergeant-major Whight's detachment, 1st Sussex (Brighton), 25 min. 24sec., 85; Sergeant-major Clayton's detachment, 2nd Kent (Plumstead), 20 min. 3sec., 95. The detachment which had won the first prize for repository was warned to be on the marshals to perform the "B" shift in competition for the badges and the *Financial Times* challenge cup, now given for the first time, and attached to the repository series in place of one of the two cups given by the Corporation of London. The difficult portion of "B" shift is to get the gun through a passage so narrow that few of the usual methods of performing it are practicable, although any means are nominally permitted. Only nineteen minutes are allowed for the completion of the task, one which Sergeant-major Maw, the Essex champion, found insufficient. He exhibited all his accustomed science and his men worked speedily and well, but when the gun was back again upon its carriage and the job was done the time limit had been exceeded by six seconds. It should not be difficult for a detachment competing next week to beat this performance, and thus secure the badges and the new prize.

THE SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The first of the shooting competitions, that with the 65-pounder Palliser shell, was excessively disappointing in its results, and great was the surprise of all the competitors when the official lists came out. The highest prize was won with the score 27, and the lowest with 21, out of a possible 48. The corresponding division in 1889 had made respectively 45, 38, 39, and 39 for the shell prizes, and no sufficient explanation has yet been offered for the disparity. In the first place, all the four prize scores were made by detachments firing at the East Battery, at which one would have supposed that fewer good scores would be made than any other, for the direction of the wind made the trouble experienced from the smoke of the other three batteries more likely to be serious than anywhere. At the West Battery, on the contrary, where the smoke could not offend, only three out of nineteen detachments scored at all. Sergeant-major Hinckley's 3rd Middlesex detachment scoring a direct hit with the last round, and two others of the same brigade 6 points each. The Cinque Ports, Kent, and Sussex detachments, of which thirteen competed, firing four rounds each, were not credited with a single point. At the Sea Wall Battery nine squads out of nineteen, and at the Old Battery seven out of nineteen scored points, and thus twenty-two out of thirty-eight detachments are set down as having utterly failed to score. If no previous or subsequent record existed, it might be believed that these miserable results were simply the result of incompetency on the part of the artillerists, but the later results obtained with the Armstrong 40-pounder prove the opposite. The following is the official prize list:

PRIZE WINNERS IN THE PALLISER SHELL.—Lords and Commons (45); 3rd detachment 3rd Kent (Arsenal), 27 points, 8min. 27sec.; Earl of Londesborough's (42); 5th detachment City of London Artillery, 26, 10min. 2sec.; 2nd Middlesex Artillery (41); 4th detachment City of London Artillery, 24, 6min. 52sec.; N.A.A. (25); 7th detachment City of London Artillery, 21, 8min. 46sec.

CERTIFICATES.—Sergeant Smithson's detachment 1st Essex, for the score 21, made in 8min. 15sec.; and the 4th detachment 2nd Kent (Plumstead), for the same score made in 7min. 54sec.

The short range Armstrong series was the principal contest of Tuesday, the first prize, £20, being won with the highest possible, 48, and the three others with 45, 44, and 43 respectively. The last of the above winners was again successful on Thursday with the 45-pounder, firing at 2,000 yards at a floating target. He scored 35, making his aggregate 16, counting against the aggregate score to be made next week by the second division. Only three of the seventy-nine detachments failed to score, and the average will compare most favourably with former years. In the 15-pounder the results are nearly, but not quite, as favourable, but the average will be found higher than that of last year, although no detachment equalled the feat of the Sussex team last year, which scored five direct hits in the five rounds. The range was 1,600 yards, with a floating target, five rounds of plugged shell, with a time limit of five minutes. The three best scores recorded were 51 made in 8min. 39 1/2 sec., by the 1st detachment 2nd Kent; a 47 made in 8min. 2sec., by No. 7 (Brighton) detachment; and a 41 by 2nd Middlesex detachment in 8min. 9sec. The three prize winners can only be known after the competition next week by the 16-pounder detachments of the second division.

The winners of the Armstrong prizes, second series, were officially posted. The first prize was won by Sergeant-major Lee, 2nd Middlesex, with a score of 45, made in 8min. 1sec.; second prize, £20, Sergeant-major Hinckley, 3rd Middlesex, 45, in 8min. 2sec.; 210, Sergeant Hayler, 2nd Middlesex, 42, in 8min. 1sec.; 45, Sergeant-major Maw, 1st Essex, 41 in 8min. 36sec.

The following analysis of the scoring for the second and third day's shooting sufficiently proves that there has been no real falling off in the power of the Volunteers to shoot, if a weapon that is reliable and conditions that are practicable are provided. Only one detachment out of the seventy-nine firing was disqualified, and four failed to score, thus leaving seventy-four detachments whose aggregate score of 1,407 points showed an average of nineteen points out of a possible forty-eight for the four rounds. No points were lost by any detachment for bad time, the seven-minute time limit never having been quite reached, and some of the detachments, to wit Plumstead and Gravesend, consuming only 8min. 35sec. and 8min. 32sec. respectively, while twenty-three other detachments occupied under four minutes. The four prize were won with respective scores of 45, 43, 41, and 41 against 43, 42, 42, and 40, made by the London and South-Western Railway, the main division in the corresponding competition last year, when the aggregate of 1,321 was

practically the same as this year. The following are the leading scores:

FIFTEEN MEN TO BE BRINIWAT.—49-Pounder Armstrong, 2,000 Yards.—3rd Detachment 2nd Middlesex, 45; 14th Detachment 3rd Middlesex, 43; 5th Detachment 2nd Middlesex, 42; 7th Detachment 1st Essex, 41; 1st Detachment 3rd Middlesex, 29; 12th Detachment 2nd Middlesex, 29; 1st Sandgate (1st Cinque Ports), 27; 3rd Detachment 1st Sussex, 26; 11th Detachment 3rd Middlesex, 26; 2nd Detachment City of London, 26; 3rd Detachment 1st Essex, 26; 4th Detachment City of London, 25; 6th Detachment 3rd Middlesex, 24; 1st Detachment Blackheath (1st Kent), 24; 4th Detachment 3rd Kent, 23; 3rd Detachment City of London, 23; 5th Detachment 2nd Middlesex, 23; 9th Detachment Southend (1st Essex), 23; 6th Detachment 3rd Middlesex, 21; 11th Detachment 2nd Middlesex, 21; 1st Detachment City of London, 20; 4th Detachment 2nd Kent (Plumstead), 20; 5th Detachment 3rd Kent, 20. The first prize could not have fallen to a more popular winner than the Battery. Sergeant-major Lee, so favourably known in connection with the enjoyable contests that have annually been arranged by him during the Shoeburyness fortnight. At the moment he was announced as the winner he was engaged in organising another of his famous concerts, and the result was received with such general enthusiasm that the opening proceedings of the entertainment were delayed for some time. Sergeant-major Lee has attended the camp for nearly twenty years, his only reward previous to the present year being a win in 1875 of the third prize in the Palliser shell contest. The concert was extensively attended by officers, non-commissioned officers and many ladies, and the time for "lights out" was extended to eleven o'clock by the commandant. This, however, did not prevent revilles at five o'clock in the morning. Shortly after that hour the shooting for the last competition of the week—the 10-inch gun—commenced. The weather conditions at starting were very favourable the little wind there was was blowing down the range, and the farthest target was only 1,600 yards away. Targets at intervals of 1,200, 1,400, and 1,600 yards were placed on echelon upon the sand at such intervals that they should represent the course of a ship endeavouring to escape after its discovery that it was within range of a masked battery. Three shots in eight minutes were to be fired into it. Hits direct or ricochet were allowed to score, the former counting 12 points, and the latter 6, with a deduction of a point for every twenty seconds in excess of time allowed. The 3rd Middlesex Brigade got every shot through the target, the last, however, being a ricochet. The Essex team, commanded by Sergeant Smithson, got two direct hits, but the last round was given a little too much elevation. Most of the detachments took more than the time allowed, and lost points in consequence. Those which did the best work included the 2nd Kent (Plumstead), Sergeant-major McDougal No. 1, who occupied only 8min. 4sec. in getting off the three rounds. Only one detachment, that of Sergeant-major May, City of London Brigade, got three direct hits, but the time being bad six points were lost out of a possible 36, which lost them the first prize. The Royal Arsenal detachment, whose ricochet got every shot through the target, the last, however, being a ricochet. The Essex team, commanded by Sergeant Smithson, got two direct hits, but the last round was given a little too much elevation. Most of the detachments took more than the time allowed, and lost points in consequence. Those which did the best work included the 2nd Kent (Plumstead), Sergeant-major McDougal No. 1, who occupied only 8min. 4sec. in getting off the three rounds. 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